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From Harper's Weekly.

NOTHING TO WEAR

AN EPISODE OF CITY LIFE.

Miss Flora M'Flimsey, of Madison Square,
Has made three separate journeys to Paris,
And her father assured me, each time she was there,
That Flora and her friend Mrs. Harris,
Not the lady whose name is so famous in history,
But quite Mrs. H., without romance or mystery),
Were shut for consecutive weeks without stopping,
Except when shopping alone, and shopping together,
In search of the day, and in all sorts of weather:
For every change of things that a woman can put
On the crown of her head or the sole of her foot,
Or wind round her shoulders, or tie around her waist,
Can be sewed on, or pinned on, or laced,
Or tied on with a string, or stitched on with a bow,
In front or behind, above or below:
For bonnets, mantillas, capes, collars, and shawls;
For breakfast, and dinners, and balls;
For home, to sit in, and stand in, and walk in:
For the street, to dance in, to flirt in, to work in;
For the country, in which to do nothing at all:
For Winter, Spring, Summer, and Fall:
For all sorts of different in color and pattern,
For muslin, and lace, crape, velvet, and satin,
For cashmere, and broadcloth, and other material,
From the most expensive and much more ethereal:
In short, for all things that could ever be thought of,
From ten-thousand francs robes to twenty-sous scarfs.

All the best quarters of Paris, and to every store,
While M'Flimsey in vain stormed, scolded and swore,
They footed the streets, and he footed the bills.

The last trip, their goods shipped by the steamer Arago,
Flora M'Flimsey declares, the bulk of her cargo,
Not to mention a quantity kept from the rest,
Sufficient to fill the largest sized chest,
Which did not appear on the ship's manifest,
But for which the ladies themselves manifested
Such particular interest, that they invested
Their own proper persons in layers and rows
Of muslins, embroideries, worked under clothes,
Gloves, handkerchiefs, scarfs, and such trifles as those,
Each wrapped in great shawls, like Circassian beauties.

Once fairly to the ship, and *gone* to the duties
Her relations at home all marvelled, no doubt,
Miss Flora had grown so enormously stout,
For an actual belle and a possible bride;
But the miracle ceased when she turned inside out,
And the truth came to light, and the dry goods beside,
Which in spite of Collector and Custom House sentry,
Had entered the port without any entry.

And now, though scarce three months have passed since the day
This merchandise went, on twelve carts up Broadway,
The same Miss M'Flimsey, of Madison Square,
The last time we met, was in utter despair,
Because she had nothing whatever to wear!
Nothing to wear! Now, as this is a true ditty,
I do not assert—this, you know, is between us—
That she's in a state of absolute nudity,
Like Power's Greek Slave, or the Medici Venus:
But I do mean to say, I have heard her declare,
When, at the same moment, she had on a dress
Which cost five hundred dollars, and not a cent less,
And jewelry worth ten times more, I should guess,
That she had not a thing in the wide world to wear.
I should mention just here, that out of Miss Flora's
Two hundred and fifty or sixty adorers,
I had just been selected as he who should throw all
The rest in the shade, by the gracious bestowal
Of myself, after twenty or thirty rejections,
And the sad fossil remains which she called "her affections,"
And that rather decayed, but well-known work of art,
Which Miss Flora persisted in styling "her heart."
So we were engaged. Our troth had been plighted,
Not by moonbeam or starbeam, by fountain or grove,
But in a front parlor, most brilliantly lighted,
Beneath the gas fixtures we whispered our love
Without any romance, or raptures, or sighs,
Without any tears in Miss Flora's blue eyes,
Or blushes, or transports, or such silly actions,
It was one of the quietest business transactions,
With a very small sprinkling of sentiment, if any,
And a very large diamond imported by Tiffany,
On her virginal lips while I printed a kiss,
She exclaimed, as a sort of parenthesis,
And by way of putting me quite at my ease,
"You know, I'm to polka as much as I please,
And flirt when I like—now stop, don't you speak—
And you must not come here more than twice in the week,
Or talk to me either at party or ball,
But always be ready to come when I call:
And don't prose to me about duty and stuff,
As we don't break this off, there will be time enough,
For that sort of thing; but the bargain must be
That, as long as I choose, I am perfectly free,
For this is a sort of engagement, you see,
Which is binding on you but not binding on me."

Ah, having thus wooed Miss M'Flimsey and gained her,
With the silks, crinolines, and hoops that contained her,
I had, as I thought, a contingent remainder,
At least in the property, and the best right
To appear as its escort by day and by night:
And it being the week of the Stuckup's grand ball—
Their cards had been out a fortnight or so,
And set all the Avenue on the tip-toe—
I considered it only my duty to call,
And see if Miss Flora intended to go,
And found her—as ladies are apt to be found,
When the time intervening between the first sound
Of the bell and the visitor's entry is shorter
Than usual—I found I won't say—I caught her—
Before the pier glass, undoubtedly meaning
To see if perhaps it didn't need cleaning.
She turned as I entered—"Why, Harry, you sinner,
I thought that you went to the Flashers' to dinner"
"So I did," I replied, "but the dinner is swallowed,
And digested, I trust, for 'tis now nine or more,
And being relieved from that duty, I followed
Inclination, which led me, you see, to your door.
And now will your ladyship so condescend
As just to inform if you intend
Your beauty, and graces, and presence to lend,
(All which, when I own, I hope no one will borrow)
To the Stuckup's, whose party, you know, is to-morrow."
The fair Flora looked up with a pitiful air,
And answered quite promptly, "why Harry, *mon cher*,
I should like above all things to go with you there;
But truly and truly—I've nothing to wear."
"Nothing to wear! go just as you are;
Wear the dress you have on, and you'll be by far,
I engage, the most bright and particular star
On the Stuckup horizon"—I stopped, for her eye,
Notwithstanding this delicate onset of flattery,
Opened on me at once a most terrible battery
Of scorn and amazement. She made no reply,
But gave a slight turn to the end of her nose,
(That pure Grecian feature,) as much as to say,
"How absurd that any sane man should suppose
That a lady would go to a ball in the clothes,
No matter how fine, that she wears every day."
So I ventured again—"Wear your crimson brocade."
(Second turn up of nose)—"That's too dark by a shade."
"Your blue silk"—"That's too heavy;" "Your pink,"
"That's too light"
"Wear tulle over satin"—"I can't endure white."
"Your rose-colored, then, the best of the batch"—
"I haven't a thread of point lace to match."
"Your brown *moire antique*"—"Yes, and look like a Quaker;"
"The pearl colored"—"I would, but that plaguey dress maker
Has had it a week"—"Then that exquisite lilac,
In which you would melt the heart of a Shylock."
(Here the nose took again the same elevation)
"I wouldn't wear that for the whole of creation."

"Why not? It's my fancy, there's nothing could strike it
As more *comme il faut*—" "Yes, but dear me, that lean
Sophronia Stuckup has got one just like it,
And I won't appear dressed like a chit of sixteen."
"Then that splendid purple, that sweet Mazarine;
That superb *point d'aiguille*, that imperial green,
That zephyr like tarleton, that rich *grenadine*"—
"Not one of all which is fit to be seen,"
Said the lady, becoming excited and flushed.
"Then wear," I exclaimed, in a tone which quite crushed
Opposition, "that gorgeous *toilette* which you sported
In Paris last Spring, at the grand presentation,
When you quite turned the head of the head of the nation,
And by all the grand Court were so very much courted."
The end of the nose was portentously tipped up,
And both the bright eyes shot forth indignation,
As she burst upon me with the fierce exclamation,
"I have worn it three times at the least calculation,
And that and the most of my dresses are ripped up!"
Here I *ripped out* something, perhaps rather rash,
Quite innocent though; but, to use an expression
More striking than classic, it essetied my hash,
And proved very soon the last act of our session.
"Fiddlesticks, is it, sir?" I wonder the ceiling
Doesn't fall down and crush you—oh, you men have no feeling.
You selfish, unnatural, illbred creatures,
Who set yourselves up as patterns and preachers.
Your silly pretenses—why what a mere guess it is!
Pray, what do you know of a woman's necessities?
I have told you and shown you I've nothing to wear,
And its perfectly plain you not only don't care,
But you do not believe me, there the nose went still higher,)
I suppose if you dared you would call me a liar.
Our engagement is ended, sir—yes, on the spot:
You're a brute, and a monster, and—I don't know what."
I mildly suggested the words Hottentot,
Pickpocket, and cannibal, Tartar, and thief,
As gentle expletives which might give relief;
But this only proved as spark to the powder,
And the storm I had raised came faster and louder.
It blew and it rained, thundered, lightened, and hailed
Interjections, verbs, pronouns, till language quite failed
To express the abusive, and then its arrears
Were brought up all at once by a torrent of tears.
And my last, faint, despairing attempt at an observation was lost in a tempest of sobs.

Well, I felt for the lady, and felt for my hat, too,
Improvised on the crown of the latter a tattoo,
In lieu of expressing the feelings which lay
Quite too deep for words, as Wordsworth would say;
Then, without going through the form of a bow,
Found myself in the entry—I hardly knew how—
On door step and sidewalk, past lamp-post and square,
At home and up stairs, in my own easy chair:
Poked my feet into slippers, my fire into blaze,
And said to myself, as I lit my cigar,
Supposing a man had the wealth of the Czar,
Of the Russias to boot, for the rest of his days,
On the whole, do you think he would have much to
If he married a woman with nothing to wear? [spare

Since that night, taking pains that it should not be
Abroad in society, I've instituted [bruited
A course of inquiry, extensive and thorough,
On this vital subject, and find, to my horror,
That the fair Flora's case is by no means surprising,
But that there exists the greatest distress
In our female community, solely arising
From this unsupplied destitution of dress,
Whose unfortunate victims are filling the air
With the pitiful wail of "nothing to wear."
Researches in some of the "Upper Ten" districts
Reveal the most painful and startling statistics,
Of which let me mention only a few:
In one single house, on the Fifth Avenue,
Three young ladies were found, all below twenty-two,
Who have been three whole weeks without anything new
In the way of flounced silks, and thus left in the lurch,
Are unable to go to ball, concert, or church.
In another large mansion near the same place,
Was found a deplorable, heart-rending case
Of entire destitution of Brussels' point lace.
In a neighboring block there was found, in three cases,
Total want, long continued, of camels hair shawls;
And a suffering family, whose case exhibits
The most pressing need of real ermine tippets:
One deserving young lady, almost unable
To survive for the want of new Russian sable;
Another confined to the house, when its windier
Than usual, because her shawl, isn't India.
Still another, whose tortures have been most terrific
Ever since the sad loss of the steamer Pacific,
In which were ingulfed, not friend or relation,
(For whose fate she perhaps might have found consolation,
Or borne it, at least, with serene resignation,)
But the choicest assortment of French sleeves and collars
Ever sent out from Paris, worth thousands of dollars,
And all as to style most *recherche* and rare,
She want of which leaves her with nothing to wear,
And renders her life so drear and dyspeptic
That she's quite a recluse, and almost a skeptic,
For she touchingly says that this sort of grief
Can not find in Religion the slightest relief,
And Philosophy has not a maxim to spare
For the victims of such overwhelming despair.
But the saddest by far of all these sad features
Is the cruelty practiced upon the poor creatures
By husbands and fathers, real Bluebeards and Timons,
Who resist the most touching appeals made for diamonds
By their wives and their daughters, and leave them for days
Unsupplied with new jewelry, fans, or bouquets,
Even laugh at their miseries when they have a chance,
And deride their demands as useless extravagance:
One case of a bride was brought to my view,
Too sad for belief, but, alas! 'twas too true,
Whose husband refused, as savage as Charon,
To permit her to take more than ten trunks to Sharon.
The consequences, that when she got there,
At the end of two weeks she had nothing to wear,
And when she proposed to finish the season
At Newport, the monster refused out and out,
For his infamous conduct allegeing no reason,
Except that the waters were good for his gout.
Such treatment as this was too shocking, of course,
And proceedings are now going on for divorce.
But why harrow the feelings by lifting the curtain
From these scenes of woe? Enough, it is certain,
Has here been disclosed to stir up the pity
Of every benevolent heart in the city,
And spur up Humanity into a center
To rush to relieve these sad cases instanter.
Won't somebody, moved by this touching description
Come forward to-morrow and head a subscription?
Won't some kind philanthropist, seeing that aid is
So needed at once by these indigent ladies,
Take charge of the matter? or won't Peter Cooper
The corner stone lay of some splendid super-
Structure like that which to-day links his name
In the Union unending of honor and fame:
And found a new charity just for the care
Of these unhappy women with nothing to wear,
Which, in view of the cash which would daily be claimed,
The *Laying out* Hospital well might be named?
Wont Stewart, or some of our dry goods importers,
Take a contract for clothing our wives and our daughters?
Or, to furnish the cash to supply these distresses,
And life's pathway strew with shawls, collars, and dresses, [thornier
Ere the want of them makes it much rougher and
Won't some one discover a new California?

Oh ladies, dear ladies, the next sunny day
Please trundle your hoops just out of Broadway,
From its whirl and its bustle, its fashion and pride,
And the temples of Trade which tower on each side,
To the alleys and lanes where Misfortune and Guilt
Their children have gathered, their city have built;
Where Hunger and Vice, like twin beasts of prey,
Have hunted their victims to gloom and despair;
Raise the rich, dainty dress, and the fine broidered skirt,
Pick your delicate way through the dampness and dirt,
Grope through the dark den, climb the rickety stair
To the garret, where wretches, the young and the old,
Half starved and half naked, lie crouched from the cold.
See those skeleton limbs, those frost bitten feet,
All bleeding and bruised by the stones of the street:
Hear the sharp cry of childhood, the deep groans that swell
From the poor dying creature who writhes on the floor,
Hear the curses that sound like the echoes of Hell,
As you sicken and shudder and fly from the door;
Then home to your wardrobes, and say, if you dare—
Spoiled children of Fashion—you've nothing to wear!

And oh, if perchance there should be a sphere,
Where all is made right which so puzzles us here,
Where the glare and the glitter, and tinsel of Time
Fade and die in the light of that region sublime,
Where the soul, disenchanted of flesh and of sense,
Unscreened by its trappings, and shows, and pretence,
Must be clothed for the life and the service above,
With purity, truth, faith, meekness and love;
Oh, daughters of Earth! foolish virgins, beware!
Lest in that upper realm you have nothing to wear!

OBSERVER.
FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 16, 1857.

THE FEMALE HIGH SCHOOL.—Owing to indisposition and a press of business, we have not found it convenient to attend the Examination now going on in this Institution. A friend, however, who is much interested in the prosperity of this noble Institution, (as who here is not?) has kindly furnished us with the following notice:—

FAYETTEVILLE FEMALE HIGH SCHOOL.

The exercises attendant on the close of the Second Annual Session of this Institution are progressing and engrossing much of the time and attention of our citizens. On Tuesday the Examination was commenced, conducted by Rev. Mr. Pell, Principal, and the assistant Teachers, with the Reverend Clergy and the Teachers of other Schools in Town, and Professor Blake, Principal elect. The attendance upon the Examination is very large, a fact that marks the deep interest manifested in the welfare of the scholars and the prosperity of the school.

In the examination the scholars acquitted themselves very handsomely, and by their accurate recitations bore testimony to the fidelity of their Teachers, and to their own efforts to a mastery of the studies. The enunciation of the young Ladies was more clear, and more distinctly heard, than is usual on such occasions, and the Compositions read evinced much practice in the art of writing, and were highly creditable to the skill and taste of the writers.

The "Large Hall" presented to the eye of the visiter a truly beautiful picture, crowded to overflowing as it was, with all that is bright and beautiful, from the maiden in her teens to the little prattler whose joy of heart beamed from her happy face and reflected rays of cheerfulness on all present.

In the dim twilight of the evening, as the scholars, exceeding one hundred in number, marched from the Hall, in double files, under the escort of the several Teachers, towards the Episcopal Church, I thought it one of the most beautiful processions I had ever witnessed, and, child like, followed it past the old "State House" and Eccles's Bridge, wondering whether Fayetteville, even whilst the Capital of the State, had ever witnessed an exhibition so lovely, or one so fraught with good and beneficial designs.

To the scholars and teachers were assigned the pews in the middle block, and all the other portions of the Church were closely filled by citizens anxious to hear the Annual Sermon, which the Rev. Joseph C. Huske had consented to deliver. After reading the service, Mr. Huske announced as his text the following passage of Scripture:—

"And the Lord God said, It is not good that the man should be alone: I will make him an help meet for him."

From this passage the Rev'd gentleman argued that the term *help* meant assistant, and implied subordinate rank; but not necessarily inferiority in ability to carry out the great design of man's creation: that this was implied in the sentence, "It is not good that the man should be alone." That before woman complained of the rank assigned her, she should dispassionately investigate the duties and responsibilities assigned to man, in all of which, high and exalted as they were, it was not good for man to be alone, but necessary that he should be aided by his "help meet," to cheer and animate him in the discharge of the duties incident to the stern battle of life.

But we will not attempt to follow the speaker in the positions taken or the principles enunciated; it is impossible to do so without doing him and the subject great injustice.

He was listened to with intense interest during the delivery of the discourse,—a discourse clothed in strong, vigorous and chaste language—language subjected to the severest rules of logic, yet laden with the richest treasures of an affectionate and a pious heart.

He will pardon me for saying, that when he made allusion, towards the close of his Sermon, to the powerful influence of woman in the home circle as Mother, Sister, Wife and Daughter, and from the stores of his rich fancy illustrated and enforced his views so eloquently and so beautifully, that memory carried me back *eighteen years*, when as Master J. C. Huske, a boy in the Donaldson Academy, I had heard him descant on the "Influence of Woman," and the loveliness of her character, and the winning power of a mother's smile. I involuntarily thought that in his case "The Boy had proved Father to the Man."

In conclusion, the speaker beautifully and strongly portrayed the additional lustre piety imparts to the character of woman, and earnestly entreated all to find that pearl of great price. The Sermon I presume will be published, and so I desist from doing it or its Author further injustice.

In the services at the Church, the organ and the choir discoursed most appropriate and sweet music, and added much to the pleasure and enjoyment of all present.

Wednesday evening found the same smiling faces and happy hearts, seated in the middle block of the Baptist Church. The Gallery, Aisles, vestibule and every other portion of the building was literally jammed, by citizens anxious to hear the Annual Literary Address, by Barth'w Fuller, Esq., before the Students and Trustees of the school.

The address amply compensated all for the discomfort of the sweltering heat they subjected themselves to in order to hear, and negatived the modest disclaimer of the speaker of the gifts calculated to please. The subject selected by the orator was one suggestive of thought, and expressed in the single word *Progress*. In illustration of his subject Mr. Fuller beautifully alluded to the chaotic mass, without form and substance anterior to the creation of light and life, the gradual development of the beauties and order of creation, until man breathed and woman smiled, and together enjoyed the bliss of Eden. The speaker next alluded to the fall, and the simple ideas entertained by the inhabitants of earth. Then the starry heavens became the great book of study by the Shepherds on the plains of Chaldea, which led to the inauguration of the unfruitful theory of Astrology, and the more useful and sublime science of Astronomy.

He next explained the mode of the gradual increase of knowledge, until in the eighteenth century every son and daughter is born to a heritage of the accumulated wisdom of the mighty past.

From this view of the subject the speaker ably reasoned that Progress was the result of labor, and that the more gradual its acquisition, the more valuable was its possession; and in elegant language referred to the improvement in modern science, and concluded with an earnest exhortation to the scholars to "*learn* to *labor* and to *wait*." In matter, manner, style and delivery, the Address of Mr. Fuller ranks high as a polished literary production—one of which he and his friends may well feel proud.

The exercises of the evening were enlivened and heightened by the skilful execution by the Baptist Choir of several beautiful Anthems, admirably performed on the sweet toned Organ, and sung in a manner that elicited the praise of all who heard. After the benediction was pronounced I noticed that the audience lingered as long as the Choir "discoursed sweet sounds and music soft to listening ears."

A

July 15th.

PROFESSOR MITCHELL.—We learn from the Hillsborough Recorder, that when the body of Dr. Mitchell was found, "a branch of laurel which he caught in his fall was still clasped in his hand, and it is supposed, therefore, that his death was immediate. The body was so much disfigured by the lapse of time, that it could only be identified by the clothing and the instruments he had about him."

The Charlotte Democrat learns from a private source, that after the search had continued for six days, "a mountaineer took his track, traced it to the brink of the precipice, found where he had scuffled to keep from falling, and on descending, found the Doctor's body at the bottom of a pool of water 15 feet deep immediately under the spot from which he fell."

And the Standard learns that "Thursday last was appointed for his burial, and that a peak on the Black Mountain had been selected as his last resting place. No more suitable spot could have been chosen. He will sleep amid the magnificent mountains, whose scenery absorbed his soul and fired his ambition; and his fame will thus be more indissolubly associated with them than if he had given his name, by a discovery of altitude, to the highest and grandest of them all."

For the Observer.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT TO THE LATE REV. DR. MITCHELL.—A meeting of graduates of the University of North Carolina residing in and near Fayetteville was held on Tuesday, July 14, 1857, W. J. Anderson, Esq., presiding, and Mr. Geo. H. Haigh acting as Secretary.

The Chairman having announced the melancholy intelligence on account of which they had been called together,

Messrs. W. B. Wright, John Winslow, W. A. Huske, W. H. Haigh, J. C. Huske, R. P. Buxton, P. M. Hale, R. H. Sandford, and B. Fuller, representing different classes, were appointed a Committee to prepare resolutions suitable to the occasion.

Rev. Jos. C. Huske, Chairman, reported the following:

WHEREAS, Almighty God, by a painful and most melancholy act of his Providence, has brought to a sudden and sad end the life of our former respected preceptor and friend, the Rev. Dr. ELISHA MITCHELL, Professor in the University of N. C.;

Therefore, Resolved, That we have received intelligence of this most mournful event with feelings of pain and unmingled sadness.

Resolved, That as in his life we have been made debtors to him by his faithful instructions and by his unwearied devotion to our best interests, so now in death we cherish his memory in our hearts.

Resolved, That the Rev. Dr. Elisha Mitchell, by his great and varied learning, by his indefatigable zeal in the pursuit of knowledge, by his spirit of invincible perseverance in whatever he deemed to be right, by his devotion to the duties of his profession, whether as a teacher of science or as a teacher of the religion of the gospel, by his devotion to the interests of his pupils, to the interests of the University of which he was so distinguished a Professor, and by his devotion to the interests of the State at large, and in a word, by a long, honorable, and useful life of incorruptible integrity and fidelity to duty, has made himself to be an ornament and an example to his profession and to his fellow men in general.

Resolved, That in view of the eminent services which he has rendered the State, *directly*, by the prompt and faithful discharge of particular duties assigned him, and less directly, but not less effectively by his devotion to the cause of education, the deceased has entitled himself to a public testimonial of respect to his memory; and we hereby pledge ourselves to assist in any measure tending to that end.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, with an expression of our sincerest sympathy and condolence; and also, that a copy be sent to his brethren of the Faculty, and to each of the Literary Societies at Chapel Hill, with the request that they be filed in their archives.

These resolutions were unanimously adopted.

W. J. ANDERSON, Ch'm'n.
GEO. H. HAIGH, Sec'y.

DEATH BY LIGHTNING.—On Monday last, Alexander McAlister, Esq., of this county, was instantly killed by lightning. He was in his field near where his hands were working when the storm occurred. Standing near a small tree on which a scythe-blade was hanging, the lightning struck the tree, shivered the scythe, and killed Mr. McAlister, his skull being considerably fractured. He was about 50 years of age, a highly respectable citizen, and for many years an Elder in the Bluff (Presbyterian) Church. A wife and children, with a large connection and many friends, have reason to deplore the sudden removal of a good man.

BANK OF CLARENDON.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank held at the Banking House in this town on the 13th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors: Jno. D. Williams, Henry Lilly, N. A. Stedman, A. A. McKethan, Thos. S. Lutterloh, Wm. McLaurin, A. Johnson, Jr.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Directors the old officers were re-elected.

NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders, held in Salisbury last week, the old Board of Directors was re-elected, with the exception of Gen. Alex. McRae, of Wilmington, who declined to serve. Ralph Gorrell, Esq., of Greensborough, was chosen in his place.

The Board of Directors now consists of Messrs. Charles F. Fisher, Francis Fries, R. M. Saunders, and Ralph Gorrell, on the part of the stockholders; and Messrs. Paul C. Cameron, R. P. Dick, P. B. Hawkins, W. T. Dortch, Samuel Hargrave, John D. Bellamy, Giles Mebane, and John I. Shaver, on the part of the State.

Charles F. Fisher, Esq., of Salisbury, was re-elected President by the Board of Directors.

The salary of the President was fixed at $4,000 instead of $2,500 as heretofore.

Mr. Mendenhall was re-elected Treasurer, also with an increased salary.

From the President's report we learn that the total earnings of the Road during the year amount to $300,149.63; total expense of operation $137,525; net profits $162,924. The sale of $350,000 eight per cent. bonds, endorsed by the State, has realized to the company, $352,538.19.

We make the following extract from the Report:

"During the next year, in addition to our present connections and outlets, we shall be placed in communication with the ports of New Berne and Beaufort, by the opening of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad, at our Eastern terminus; and from this point, near the Southern terminus, we shall receive the first rich instalment from the Western N. C. Rail Road, which will, next Spring, begin to send down the abundance of its fertile line. The line of our Road alone is sufficient, in a few years, to make a freight business of immense amount; but when to this is added the vast production which will be poured down from the valley of the Catawba, reaching to the foot of the Swanannoa pass, is it in any degree an extravagant thing to say that we must then certainly have one of the greatest Freight Roads in the South?

"We may safely challenge the citation of any Road in any country, which has done more, by its construction, for the State character, and for the prosperity of its immediate people. It is well known that real estate on its line has appreciated fum one hundred per cent, and production has been stimulated over an hundred per cent; and it is equally well known, that if a large majority of those who took the Stock never received one dollar of dividend, they would be abundantly well repaid in the direct benefits otherwise received."

NORTH CAROLINA STOCKS.—We note sales in New York at 87 and 88. Later sales have been made at 89 and 90.

The Fifth District.—Messrs. Williams, Gilmer, and Waddell, candidates for Congress in the 5th District, will address the people as follows:

Patterson's Store, Alamance,		Friday, July	17
A. D. Headen's, Chatham,		Saturday, "	18
Pittsboro'	"	Monday, "	20
Jones' Grove,	"	Tuesday, "	21
Haywood,	"	W'dn'sd'y, "	22
Dennis' Store,	Moore,	Thursday, "	23
Carthage,	"	Friday, "	24
Coffin's Store,	"	Saturday, "	25
Ashboro'	Randolph,	Monday, "	27
New Salem,	"	Tuesday, "	28
McLean's Station,	Guilford,	W'dn'sd'y, "	29
Moron's Store, Alamance,		Thursday, "	30

Coming Down.—Corn is now selling at Greensboro' for $1 10 per bushel, and flour for $2 25 per hundred.—*Patriot.*

Barn Burnt.—We learn that the barn of Wm. P. Heuly, Esq., of Kernersville, in this county, was struck by lightning on Sunday last, from which it caught fire and was consumed, together with a quantity of grain, hay, &c., and a valuable horse.—*Salem Press.*

Fatal affray in Morgan Co., Ky.—The *Enquirer* learns that a quarrel recently took place in Morgan County, Kentucky, between Mr. Mason, Democrat, and Mr. Cox, Know Nothing,—candidates for Congress,—in which Cox was shot by Mason and killed. Both these persons have represented the ninth district in Congress.

Taking Out an Eye to Mend it.—The Leipsic *Journal* of Literature, Science and Art publishes an account of the wonderful discoveries of Dr. Graeff in diseases of the eye, and the ball of the eye to be transparent, and by a curious instrument, examines minutely the interior, takes it out, performs any necessary surgical operation, and replaces it without injury to its appearance or vision. A young girl had long been afflicted with the most excruciating pain in the left eye, the cause of which the most learned could not understand. Dr. Graeff found in the centre of the ball a little worm, which he removed, and restored the poor creature immediately to health and perfect sight.

MARRIED,

At Pleasant Gardens, McDowell county, N. C., on the 7th inst., by the Rev. Thos. N. Paxton, Col. J. B. RANKIN, of Asheville, and Miss HATTIE E. ERWIN, daughter of the late A. L. Erwin.

DIED,

At his residence, near Lumberton, in Robeson Co., on the 10th inst., EDWARD LEWIS, Esq., in the 56th year of his age. The deceased was for many years a highly respected citizen of the community in which he lived, honest in all the transactions of life, exemplary in the social relations, faithful to his friends, mild and generous towards his enemies, and a consistent member of the Church.—COM.

Carolinian copy.

In Bladen county, on the 8th of July, Mr. JONAH D. RUSS, in the 42d year of his age.

In Columbus county, on the 12th inst, after a lingering illness, SARAH J., wife of E. E. Lee, and daughter of Col. W. M. and Margaret Baldwin, aged 21 years.

In Wilmington, on the 12th inst., FLORENCE SEARS, youngest daughter of Mr. Jas. M. Stevenson, aged 20 months and 22 days.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

QUEBEC, July 11.—The steamer Anglo Saxon, from Liverpool, has arrived with dates to 1st inst.

The Cotton market firm and quiet.

Money market active. Consols for account 92¼.

Breadstuffs dull. The weather has been favorable for the crops.

The shipment of the submarine cable had been commenced by the steamer Niagara.

Queen Victoria had paid a visit to the Manchester Exhibition, and met with an enthusiastic reception.

France sends troops and transports to China, at the request of England, to prevent the withdrawal of British troops from India.

The India mail confirms the account of the mutiny of the Indian troops. Reinforcements were to be sent from England immediately.

Two serious railroad accidents have occurred in England, by which 12 persons were killed, and 100 wounded.

Lord Granville stated in the English Parliament that the Indian mutiny would be met with decisive measures, and although there was good reason for supposing the mutineers would speedily succumb, yet 14,000 troops would leave immediately for India, as a measure for future security.

He admitted that the published accounts of the revolt were substantially correct, and that the principal motive was an impression among the natives that there was to be an attempt made for the general conversion of the people to the Christian religion.

Captain Henderson and the officers of the United States steamer Niagara, visited the Manchester Exhibition as the invited guests of Queen Victoria, and were welcomed with loud cheering.

NEW YORK, July 14.

Arrival of the Arago.—The steamship Arago arrived here last night with European dates of the 1st July. Her news is anticipated. There were two hundred passengers on board, including Duncan K. MacRae, our consul at Paris. The Arago left the frigate Susquehanna anchored in the Cowes Roads.

A medical man says that those ladies who make it a business to trouble dry goods clerks, and never buy anything, out to be called counter irritants.

Olin High School.

THIS Institution, located in the North-eastern part of Iredell county, N. C., will re-open its exercises on the 22d of July, under the Presidency of the Rev. B. Clegg, assisted by accomplished Teachers.

Board and Tuition will range from $55 to $65 per session of five months, Tuition always in advance.

Those coming from a distance will find Salisbury a convenient point to obtain conveyance. Arrangements have been made with W. B. Grant, Proprietor of the Mansion House, for the convenience of students. For further information address Rev. B. Clegg, Olin, Iredell county, N. C.

June 18, 1857. 18-*6t

HAYWOOD FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THE exercises of this Institution will commence on the third Monday of this instant, under the supervision of Mr. P. C. and Mrs. Shaw, who come sufficiently recommended to justify the solicitation of the patronage of those desiring to give their daughters a thorough education.

For any information relative to the location, and other particulars, see advertisement of the Male School.

Tuition per Session of five months will be:—

For beginners,	$10 00
" More advanced Branches	12 50
" Highest English Branches	15 00

EXTRA CHARGES.

For Drawing and Painting in water colors, each	$5 00
" Monochromatic Painting	10 00
" Needle Work	2 50

The Ancient Languages (if required,) will be taught for the usual prices.

ELIAS BRYAN,
RICHARD. FAUCETTE,
JNO. W. SCOTT,
R. K. SMITH,
B. I. HOWZE,
R. E. RIVES.

Haywood, Chatham Co., July 6, 1857. 24-2w

Notice to the Creditors of Daniel Gadie.

ALL persons having claims against Daniel Gadie, of this County, are hereby requested to meet the undersigned, his Trustees, at the office of Wm. B. Wright, Esq., in Fayetteville, on Thursday the 28th inst., at 10 A. M. with their claims, whether by note or account, for the purpose of a final settlement of the assets of the Trust.

J. C. BLOCKER,
L. CULBRETH.

Cumberland Co., July 7. 23-3tsw*tA!

SHERIFF'S NOTICE.

I WILL attend the following Districts, for the purpose of collecting the Taxes, viz:

Cedar Creek,	July 21
Lock's Creek,	" 22
Flea Hill,	" 23
Carver's Creek,	" 24
Black River,	" 25
Quewhiffle,	" 30
Seventy First,	" 31
Rockfish,	August 1

HECTOR McNEILL, Sheriff.

July 8. 23-3tsw*tA!

$125 REWARD.

RANAWAY, or was decoyed off from the subscriber, on the 14th of May, 1857, a Negro Boy named ISAM; said boy is about 15 years of age, and weighs about 125 or 130 pounds; he is dark complected, full faced and well built. I will pay Twenty-five Dollars for his apprehension and delivery, or confinement in any jail, so that I get him; and also, $100 for proof sufficient to convict any person with having harbored him or assisted him off.

Address me at Buffalo, Moore county, N. C.

H. J. DENNIS.

May 16, 1857. 8*tf

PIEDMONT SPRINGS.

THE undersigned has become proprietor of the above named springs. They are situated near the centre of Stokes county, N. C., in a high, healthy, mountainous region of country, within a short distance of Dan River, the Cascade, and "The Torys' Den," a very noted place in the revolutionary war. They also command a fine view of the Blue Ridge, Pilot Mountain, and Sauratown Mountains. The roads leading to the Springs have lately been greatly improved, so that they are now easily accessible to the travelling public, and during the summer season a stage from Salem will run regularly to the Springs to convey passengers. The proprietor has been at great expense in furnishing and refitting the buildings and improving the grounds, and he pledges himself to spare no pains, to render comfortable and pleasant all persons who may visit the Springs, whether for health or pleasure. The mineral waters of these Springs have been pronounced by competent judges to be equal to any in the United States. The season will open on the first of June next.

RATES OF FARE.

Single persons per day,	$1 50
" " " week,	9 00
" " " month,	30 00
Children and servants half price.	
Single horse per day,	$0 75
" " " week,	5 00
" " " month,	18 00

PYLADES SMALLWOOD.

Piedmont Springs, March 1857. 92-*tf18

THE HINDOO MUTINY.

The London Times, in a late number, makes the following remarks upon the insurrection in India:

To bring high-caste Hindoos into contact with lard and tallow is of course a mistake, but we doubt if it would in itself lead to disaffection extending over several months, and shared in more or less by an entire army. Those who know India well, and, what is of great importance, know it of late years, are not unprepared for the appearance of a restless, sullen, disorderly feeling, without aim or design, on the part of the millions whom we rule, and especially of the troops. In fact, the stir and uprising of the human mind in these days of activity and material change have extended from the English race to their subjects. At the same time that by education, by a glimpse of history and natural science, by the spectacle of railways and telegraphs and by the great events which have lately passed in Europe, the Hindoo has been roused from his sluggishness and contented acquiescence in all that surrounds him; a more dreary and depressing quietude has descended on Indian life, both civil and military. In the old times, when the Sepoy had no knowledge and no ambition, there was pretty nearly always something for him to do. An enemy was always on our frontier or on the frontier of one of our allies; there was some protected sovereign on the point of rebellion, or of being murdered by a kinsman for not rebelling; there were tribes of robbers, tribes of murderers, or gangs of fanatics to be put down. But now we have conquered all enemies within and without. From Affghanistan to the Irrawaddy there is no prince or people who dare oppose our power. A quarter of a million of native soldiers are now transformed into a vast police. There is no activity, there is no excitement; nothing beyond the monotonous discharge of routine duties, with the prospect of a pension in old age. We cannot help thinking that this dull and aimless existence is too much even for the apathy of a Hindoo. The fidelity and the military discipline which did not fail with Clive at Arcot or with Sale at Jellalabad have been shaken by years of barrack life, with nothing to think of but drill and cleaning muskets, and nothing to hope for but a sufficiency of rice and calico after a quarter of a century's service.

It is fully credible that the mutinous troops do not know what they want, and do not even pretend to want any thing. So far there is no great grievance to be remedied and no immediate danger to be apprehended. But this very fact indicates a kind of permanence in the discontent which evidently prevails. The causes of this discontent arise from the very nature of things, and, indeed, are likely to become more powerful every day. We can well imagine the effect on the quick suspicious temper of a Hindoo of all that is passing in India. Every thing around him is in a state of change. He hears of hundreds of people carried twenty-five miles within an hour, who before would not have been able to travel that distance in a day. The messages of the Government are transmitted from Calcutta to Bombay in a few hours. At the same time schools are opened which will teach his children that all he has learnt is false and absurd, and that the wisdom of Europeans is the only true one. He cannot conceal from himself that these new instructors must in the end prevail. At the same time there are bands of teachers who are telling all who will listen to them that Hindoo religion is as false as Hindoo science. These men may not have as yet made much impression, and may even be unfitted by want of judgment and learning to make the best of their cause. But, reasoning by analogy, the Hindoo begins to fear that they will win the battle in the end. The people who are superior in strength, in knowledge and in civilization must, he thinks, be likely, before long, to make their religion prevail. Every thing that seems like a step in this direction is a new shock to his pride and his most cherished feelings. Action and the pursuit of wealth may make the ordinary Hindoo indifferent to the threatened subversion of his faith. He buys and sells or works at his trade, or waits on his European master, and is contented because he is occupied and has a certain amount of liberty of employment and locomotion. But the Sepoy has time to brood over imaginary wrongs and to suspect that he is subjected to cunning temptations. The knowledge that the European officers are few and the white regiments are at a distance may give him courage to express his discontent by a kind of sulky obstinacy. Evil tongues, and that strange freemasonry by which one Asiatic people learns what is passing thousands of miles off in the territory of another, may, at the present time, have tempted the Sepoys to more open manifestations. The mutiny itself is not so dangerous as the smothered discontent living and smouldering year after year which the mutiny indicates. Resolution and severity are required at once, but a cautious examination of the subject and due provision for the future should follow speedily.

It seems beyond a doubt that a large native army, very under-officered and with nothing stirring to do, must be subject to these fever fits of fanaticism. Whether it be not necessary to remodel the organization of the Indian force, to increase the number of white troops and the number of officers in the native corps, is a question which has for some time engaged the attention of some of the most experienced men in the country. The matter becomes one of surpassing interest when we are told that a mutinous spirit has shown itself not only at Barrackpore and Meerut, but at Dinapore, Lucknow, Agra, and Umballa. It may that this ill-feeling is the last stand made by the Hindoo mind against the growing influence of European culture. It is not impossible that at a time when widows are marrying and men of all castes are sitting together in a railway carriage the last efforts of bigotry should be made. In a few years much that distinguishes the present generation of Asiaties will be swept away. It is, however, not the less the duty of the Government to take measures for making the transition as safe and speedy as possible.

Boys Out at Night.—It is one of the most ruinous, dangerous, mischievous habits possible. Nothing so speedily and surely marks their downward course:

It is ruinous to their morals in all instances. They acquire, under the cover of night an unhealthy state of mind, bad, vulgar and profane language, obscene practices, criminal sentiments and a lawless and riotous bearing. Indeed, it is in the street, after nightfall, that the boys principally acquire the education of the bad, and capacity for becoming rowdy, dissolute and criminal men. Parents, do you believe it? Will you heed it? Will you keep your children at home at night, and see that your homes are made pleasant and profitable? Or, take them with you to the house of God, of prayer and praise? "Evil communications corrupt good manners." "A little leaven leaveneth the whole lump." Beware of the serpent!

The Dome of the Capitol.—The "*States*" in contradicting the rumor that the walls of the rotunda of the Capitol had been found insufficient to support the new dome, is enabled to state, upon the best authority, that there is no truth whatever in the rumor. It also states the important fact, that the weight of the new dome of the Capitol will be less than that of the old.

CHARLES II.—Macaulay.

The restored king was at this time more loved by the people than any of his predecessors had ever been. The calamities of his house, the heroic death of his father, his own long sufferings and romantic adventures, made him an object of tender interest. His return had delivered the country from an intolerable bondage. Recalled by the voice of both the contending factions, he was the very man to arbitrate between them; and in some respects he was well qualified for the task. He had received from nature excellent parts and a happy temper. His education had been such as might have been expected to develope his understanding, and to form him to the practice of every public and private virtue. He had passed through all varieties of fortune, and had seen both sides of human nature. He had, while very young, been driven forth from a palace to a life of exile, penury, and danger. He had, at the age when the mind and body are in their highest perfection, and when the first effervescence of boyish passions should have subsided, been recalled from his wanderings to wear a crown. He had been taught by bitter experience how much baseness, perfidy, and ingratitude may lie hid under the obsequious demeanor of courtiers. He had found, on the other hand, in the huts of the poorest, true nobility of soul. When wealth was offered to any who would betray him, when death was denounced against all who should shelter him, cottagers and serving-men had kept his secret truly, and had kissed his hand under his mean disguises with as much reverence as if he had been seated on his ancestral throne. From such a school it might have been expected that a young man who wanted neither abilities nor amiable qualities, would have come forth a great and good king. Charles came forth from that school with social habits, with polite and engaging manners, and with some talent for lively conversation, addicted beyond measure to sensual indulgence, fond of sauntering and of frivolous amusements, incapable of self-denial and of exertion, without faith in human virtue or in human attachment, without desire of renown, and without sensibility to reproach. According to him, every person was to be bought. But some people haggled more about their price than others; and when this haggling was very obstinate and very skilful, it was called by some fine name. The chief trick by which clever men kept up the price of their abilities was called integrity. The chief trick by which handsome women kept up the price of their beauty was called modesty. The love of God, the love of country, the love of family, the love of friends, were phrases of the same sort, delicate and convenient synonyms for the love of self. Thinking thus of mankind, Charles naturally cared very little what they thought of him. Honour and shame were scarcely more to him than light and darkness to the blind. His contempt of flattery has been highly commended, but seems, when viewed in connection with the rest of his character, to deserve no commendation. It is possible to be below flattery as well as above it. One who trusts nobody, will not trust sycophants. One who does not value real glory will not value its counterfeit.

It is creditable to Charles's temper, that, ill as he thought of his species, he never became a misanthrope. He saw little in men but what was hateful. Yet he did not hate them; nay, he was so far humane that it was highly disagreeable to him to see their sufferings or to hear their complaints. This, however, is a sort of humanity which, though amiable and laudable in a private man whose power to help or hurt is bounded by a narrow circle, has in princes often been rather a vice than a virtue. More than one well-disposed ruler has given up whole provinces to rapine and oppression, merely from a wish to see none but happy faces round his own board and in his own walks. No man is fit to govern great societies who hesitates about disobliging the few who have access to him for the sake of the many whom he will never see. The facility of Charles was such as has, perhaps, never been found in any man of equal sense. He was a slave without being a dupe. Worthless men and women, to the very bottom of whose hearts he saw, and whom he knew to be destitute of affection for him, and undeserving of his confidence, could easily wheedle him out of titles, places, domains, state secrets, and pardons. He bestowed much; yet he neither enjoyed the pleasure nor acquired the fame of beneficence. He never gave spontaneously; but it was painful to him to refuse. The consequence was, that his bounty generally went, not to those who deserved it best, nor even to those whom he liked best, but to the most shameless and importunate suitor who could obtain an audience.

The motives which governed the political conduct of Charles the Second differed widely from those by which his predecessor and his successor were actuated. He was not a man to be imposed upon by the patriarchal theory of government, and the doctrine of divine right. He was utterly without ambition. He detested business, and would sooner have abdicated his crown than have undergone the trouble of really directing the administration. Such was his aversion to toil, and such his ignorance of affairs, that the very clerks who attended him when he sat in council could not refrain from sneering at his frivolous remarks and at his childish impatience. Neither gratitude nor revenge had any share in determining his course, for never was there a mind on which both services and injuries left such faint and transitory impressions. He wished merely to be a king such as Louis the Fifteenth of France afterward was; a king who could draw without limit on the treasury for the gratification of his private tastes, who could hire with wealth and honours persons capable of assisting him to kill the time, and who, even when the state was brought by maladministration to the depths of humiliation and to the brink of ruin, could still exclude unwelcome truth from the purlieus of his own seraglio, and refuse to see and hear whatever might disturb his luxurious repose. For these ends, and for these ends alone, he wished to obtain arbitrary power, if it could be obtained without risk or trouble. In the religious disputes which divided his Prostestant subjects, his conscience was not all interested, for his opinions oscillated in a state of contented suspense between infidelity and popery. But, though his conscience was neutral in the quarrel between the Episcopalians and the Presbyterians, his taste was by no means so. His favourite vices were precisely those to which the Puritans were least indulgent. He could not get through one day without the help of diversions which the Puritans regarded as sinful. As a man eminently well bred, and keenly sensible of the ridiculous, he was moved to contemptuous mirth by the Puritan oddities. He had, indeed, some reason to dislike the rigid sect. He had, at the age when the passions are most impetuous, and when levity is most pardonable, spent some months in Scotland, a king in name, but in fact a state prisoner in the hands of austere Presbyterians. Not content with requiring him to conform to their worship and to subscribe their Covenant, they had watched all his motions, and lectured him on all his youthful follies. He had been compelled to give reluctant attendance at endless prayers and sermons, and might think himself fortunate when he was not insolently reminded from the pulpit of his own frailties, of his father's tyranny, and of his mother's idolatry. Indeed, he had been so miserable during this part of his life, that the defeat which made him again a wanderer might be regarded as a deliverance rather than as a calamity. Under the influence of such feelings as these, Charles was desirous to depress the party which had resisted his father.

The Late Gov. Marcy.—The following are the closing sentences of Rev. Dr. Hague's address at the funeral of Hon. Wm. L. Marcy:—

"And while the thought is present to our minds, in all the vividness of fresh impression, that neither the sigh of the mourner, the voice of the orator, nor the thunder of the booming cannon that shakes the earth, can reach 'the dull cold ear' of the dead, let us not forget that our distinguished statesman was removed from the sphere of human sympathy and kindness before the icy hand of death had touched him. He died alone. He, to whom a beloved wife and beloved children, and thousands of loving friends, would have gladly ministered, died alone. He, toward whom a whole nation would have bent in listening attitude, motionless and still, to catch his last accents, uttered no sound that fell upon a human ear. Death came 'like a thief in the night.' Whether there were the premonition of one mortal pang, or not, we cannot tell. He was found upon his couch, with a book upon his breast, like one in placid slumber, like a child that had fallen suddenly asleep in his father's arms. Let not the great lesson of this significant event escape us. For, in a most affecting sense, each one of us must *die alone*. We too, shall soon reach that 'bourne whence no traveller returns,' and where the hand of earthly friendship must relax its grasp. There is but one friend in the universe who can then accompany us, and whose aid will be all sufficient for the dread emergency. It is He who became incarnate in our humanity, that He might conquer death for us, convert the grim 'king of terrors' into a ministering angel, and make our departure from the world a welcome transition from scenes of sin and sorrow to realms of joy and immortality."

A SCENE OF RETRIBUTION.

A picture representing the sale of a quantity of old furniture seized for rent was exhibited some years back in the window of a dealer in the Place de la Madeline, Paris, and attracted considerable attention. In the foreground was placed a poor woman holding in her arms a child, and watching with a sorrowing eye the progress of the sale. The sweet face of the child stood out in strong contrast to the distressed countenance of the poor mother. Further back we see the personages connected with the sale, represented with great vigor. The following is stated by a Lyons journal to be the history of the scene depicted:

"A few years since, the painter of the picture in question, an eminent artist at Lyons, while passing through the Rue des Fentaux, approached a number of persons who were gathered together witnessing the sale of the furniture of a poor woman. A woman was seated on the pavement with a child in her arms. The painter spoke to her, and was told that the furniture which was being sold belonged to her; that her husband had lately died, leaving her with the child she had in her arms; that she had struggled hard to maintain herself by working day and night, and submitting to every privation, but that her landlord had at length seized her furniture for some months' rent, which was due him. The artist was much affected by this simple recital, and inquired who was her landlord. 'There he is,' replied the poor woman, pointing to a man who was watching the progress of the sale; and he was recognized by the painter as a person who was suspected of having amassed a considerable fortune by usury, so that to make any appeal to his feelings on behalf of the poor widow would be useless. The artist was considering with himself what other plan he could adopt to benefit her, when the crier announced a picture for sale. It was a miserable daub, with which in the summer the poor woman had used to hide the hole in the wall through which the stove pipe passed during the winter. It was put up at one franc. The artist at once conceived a plan for taking revenge on the landlord. He went over, examined the picture with great attention, and then called out with a loud voice, 'One hundred francs!' The landlord was astounded at the bid, but conceiving that a picture for which so eminent an artist could offer that sum was worth more than double, boldly offered 200f. 'Five hundred!' said the painter, and the contest between the two bidders became so animated that the prize was at length knocked down to the landlord at 2,200f.

"The purchaser then addressing the painter, said, 'In seeing an artist of your merit bid so eagerly for the picture, I suppose that it must be valuable. Now tell me, sir, at what do you estimate its value?' 'About three francs and a half,' replied the painter; 'but I would not give that for it.' 'You are surely jesting,' said the landlord, 'for you bid as high as 2,100f. for it.' 'That is true,' replied the artist, 'and I will tell you why I did so. You are in possession of an income of 20,000f. a year, and have seized on the furniture of a poor woman for a debt of 200f. I wished to give you a lesson, and you fell into my trap. Instead of the poor woman being your debtor, she is now your creditor, and I flatter myself you will not compel her to seize on your furniture for her debt.' The artist then politely saluted the astonished landlord, and having announced her good fortune to the poor woman walked away."

A Soft Place.—'I was down to see the widow yesterday,' said Tim's uncle, 'and she gave me backbones for dinner. I went down rather early in the morning; we talked and laughed, and chatted and run on, she going out and in occasionally to see to things till dinner was ready, at which she helped me graciously to back-bones. Now I took it as a symptom of personal approbation, because every body knows I love back bones, and I flattered myself she had cooked them on purpose for me. So I grew particularly cheerful, and I thought I could see it in her too. So after dinner, while sitting close beside the widow, I fancied we both felt sorter comfortable like—I know I did. I felt that I had fallen over head and ears and heart in love with her, and I imagined, from the way she looked, she had fallen teeth and toenails in love with me. She appeared just for all the world like she thought it was a coming, that I was a-going to court her. Presently, I couldn't help it, I laid my hand softly on her beautiful shoulder, and I remarked, when I had placed it there, in my blandest tone, Tim, for I tried to throw my whole soul into the expression, I remarked then with my eyes pouring love, truth, and fidelity right into her, 'Widow, this is the nicest, softest place, I ever had my hand in all my life.'

Looking benevolently at me, and at the same time flushing up a little, she said, in melting and winning tones: 'Doctor, give me your hand and I'll put in on a much softer place.'

'In a moment in rapture, I consented, and taking my hand she gently, very gently, Tim, and quietly, laid it on my head—and burst into a laugh that's ringing in my ears yet."

'Now, Tim, I havn't told this to a living soul but you, by jinks! you musn't; but I couldn't hold it any louger, so I tell you; but mind, it musn't go any further.'

N. Y. Spirit of the Times.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CELEBRATION OF THE 4TH IN HARNETT CO.

Messrs. Editors:—Having participated in the celebration at Bunn's Level, in this County, please allow me to present a sketch of what transpired.

At an early hour the citizens of the surrounding country, far and near, were to be seen arriving on the grounds, all in high spirits, and each face beaming with patriotic joy at the return of our great National anniversary. By 10½ o'clock a large assemblage was present. There was beauty with her enrapturing smile, the serene and heroic brow of manhood, and the snowy locks of another generation. Young America too was there to learn the love of country and to prattle the praise of our sleeping heroes and their god-like deeds.

A beautiful procession was then formed, under the direction of Capt. S. D. Pipkin, Marshal of the day, aided by Jas. R. Graddy and John W. Pipkin, assistant Marshals; marched to and arranged around the speaker's stand in the midst of a beautiful grove. Then, after the band had discoursed some cheering airs, the Mecklenburg Declaration was read in a pleasant and approoriate manner by Kenneth McNeill, Esq., which was greeted by cheers from the audience, and "Old North State" by the band.

The National Declaration of Independence was then read in an impressive manner by Alexander Parker, Esq., who was cheered at the conclusion by the crowd, and the band cheered us all with "Yankee Doodle." The Marshal next introduced Dr. John T. McLean, who delivered in his own happy manner one of the most finished, chaste, and impressive Orations that we have ever heard or read.

The young and gifted orator riveted the attention of all as he hurried them rapidly on over the scenes of "'76" and through the dark and stormy period of the American Revolution. He spoke in terms of just praise of the firmness of principle which animated our revolutionary sires to signing and publishing the document of freedom.

He paid a thrilling and eloquent tribute to the hallowed memory of those who fell in battle for liberty, and of all who dared a similar fate; and none could fail to feel who heard him, that though Washington with his officers and most of his men are slumbering in the soil they liberated, and will dream no more of battle, yet in the great American heart, and in the world's history, the eternity of their fame is safe.

Nor was the orator less interesting as he advanced. Having spoken of the cost of liberty, he portrayed in glowing colors the happy results which have followed, drawing a magnificent picture of the national advancement in the perfection of government, in all the arts of peace and war, in science, in wealth, in influence among the nations; of her boundless territory and general resources; but above all of her untarnished honor. A melancholy picture was then drawn of the results which would follow a rupture of the Union; and the political parsons of New England, who are nursing the spirit of fanaticism, were literally pulled to pieces.

It was in vain, said the orator, we had achieved so much in arts and arms and letters: it was in vain we could point to fields honorable as Marathon and Thermophylæ, and had rivaled the lands of the Cæsars and of Leonidas in the production of heroes, if our priceless heritage was to be wasted in civil wars, and our glorious nation, invincible by foreign foes should fall at last by suicidal hands.

But I will not do the oration the injustice of further attempts at comment; suffice it to say it was all that could emanate from a brilliant mind, sparkling with gems from the ancient and modern classics.

Cheer after cheer greeted the orator, before and after he had concluded, and the band filled the surrounding groves with "Hail Columbia."

The ladies then presented the orator with a most beautiful Cake, and one which was indeed "curiously wrought." Being at a distance its size first led us to believe that it was in imitation of a whale, but on nearer approach we found it was a J. Col. A. S. McNeill represented the donors, and accompanied the presentation with some very happy remarks, which were responded to with much ease and beauty.

The Marshal next announced dinner. At this well-timed announcement the Marshal was loudly cheered in turn, and the whole assemblage did honors at extensive tables, which the air and seas and rivers and fields had all combined to make perfect. After the multitude had eaten there remained "many baskets full."

After this, the young people entered the Academy, the band struck up a lively air, partners were arranged, and soon were whirling in the "mazy dance." Thus till sunset all went "merry as a marriage bell." The crowd now adjourned to their homes, to dream till morning over the eventful history of our nation, and each one no doubt resolved to exert his individual efforts to perpetuate our Union, and in rearing to American Liberty a Temple strong and beautiful as the Pantheon at Rome or the Athenian Acropolis, higher than the sky-piercing needle of Egypt's Queen, and more lasting than the eternal Pyramids. JUVENIS.

Summerville, July 9, 1857.

Extraordinary Beehives.—The Portland *Argus* states that the inmates of one of the largest mansions in that place were lately surprised to find a large number of bees flying about in two of the upper rooms. As the little fellows continued to occupy the places, a bee naturalist was sent for to investigate the matter. On entering one of the rooms he exclaimed, "you have honey somewhere here," and proceeded to search for it. On removing the fireboard he discovered that one flue of the chimney was full of honey comb, which was hanging down into the fire place and the honey dropping from it; proceeding to the top of the house to sound the chimney he found the flue full of the comb to the top, and the bees still at work. In the other room he found it the same; one flue of the chimney was full and the bees were industriously at work there also. These flues of the chimney had never been used; they were plastered smooth inside, and were perfectly dark, a stone having been placed upon the top of each flue. The bees had descended the adjoining flues and found small holes about ten inches from the top of the chimney, leading into the closed flues, and through these holes they had made their way in and out. They have, as is supposed, occupied these places for three years, having been kept warm in the winter by the heat from the adjoining flues. On removing the fire board, the bees seeing the great light which had broken in upon them, descended to the room and gathered on the windows until they were covered to the thickness of three inches. It is estimated that there are in the two flues from 40,000 to 50,000 bees and from two to three thousand pounds of honey.

The superstition of the Parisians is curiously illustrated by an item of statistics in the French papers. It is observed that on Fridays the omnibus travel of Paris diminishes in the proportion of twenty-five per cent. It is also further remarked that when Friday happens to fall on the 13th of the month, which has occurred twice this year, the omnibus receipts decrease at the rate of fifty per cent.

HUMBUG.

We received Monday the favor of the following circular communication, accompanied by certificates from sundry newspapers, whose names we never heard of before, as to the efficacy of the drugs we are so modestly requested to puff into notoriety:

BOSTON, Mass., July, 1857.

To the Editor or Publisher of Courier:

Dear Sir:—Will you pardon me for taking the liberty of presenting to you for your perusal and consideration, when at leisure, a proposition touching a recent Medical Discovery of mine, which nearly *five hundred* of your editorial brethren (in the United States, Canadas, British Provinces and England) have publicly pronounced invaluable. For the last four months, my ——, has literally been on trial before an enlightened jury of 500 publishers, who by their unbiased verdict, have given it an established character, as will be seen by the accompanying brief extracts. Having proved in their own families, or witnessed in others, its extraordinary efficacy in *Inflammatory Diseases*, they frankly recommend it as worthy the confidence of the community.

Now, sir, being desirous to have it tested by the whole press that I may secure a unanimous verdict in its favor, I herewith most respectfully submit for your acceptance the following two inseparable proposals, to wit:

First. I agree to forward to your office (free of expense, on reception of your paper) $10 worth of my ——; five $2 boxes, if you will give the article below, headed——, one inside insertion in your editorial or reading columns.

Second. If you will publish the article 'Editors on ——," semi-weekly or weekly for six months, inside among the locals, at your established rates of advertising under that head, I will deliver to your order at my office, the amount of your bill in medicine, or instead thereof, two-thirds of the amount in cash, should I prefer so to do, at the expiration of the time. I want only the first and last paper.

Should you be pleased to accept the above proposals, be assured, all my future cash advertisements will find their way to your columns. If the medicine continues to meet with the same favorable reception that has thus far attended it, the daily increasing demand for it, will probably compel me (contrary to my original purpose) to establish agencies for its sale—and then cash work for publishers will be forthcoming.

The long two-page article gives a history of the discovery, &c. of the Medicine—and when you need something to fill up a gap, or when politics run low, I should be very happy to have you make occasional drafts thereon, with such editorial remarks as you may be disposed to make. Hoping soon to receive a copy of your paper,

I am, dear sir, very truly yours,

P. S.—I have already paid the Press for advertising my———, $25,000 in the Medicine—and, at the suggestion of an editor, have recently established medical depots in nearly every State and Territory, at each of which I have deposited from $1000 to $3000 worth of the medicine, subject to publishers' drafts for advertising.

It seems hard that our engagements will not allow us to accept the modest propositions of the Boston drug vender. There is not the lightest particle of doubt but that the medicine in question is a cure for all the diseases that flesh is heir to—that whoever can get possession of it can live as long as he pleases, and until he makes up his mind to use it no longer, and so of course to die. But it is a melancholy fact that editors and publishers of newspapers are too greatly governed in their actions by considerations of self interest. As a general principle we put no advertisements into our paper which do not put money in our pocket. So, though we are fully aware that by introducing our readers to this medicine we should be introducing them to the greatest of earthly blessings, we really can't afford it during the present condition of the advertising market. The "should-I-prefer-to-do-so" cash and the ten dollars worth of medicine are no inducement—none whatever.—*Charleston Courier.*

Lost Luggage.—People in the United States are rather careless of their lives when travelling, but they are a great deal more careless of their luggage. Every railroad company has a depository, in which are placed all the trunks, boxes, carpet bags, and parcels that are not claimed by passengers, and these accumulate with surprising rapidity. Under the law of New York all such unclaimed articles may be sold, when they have remained on hand for more than a year, and the New York Central Railroad Company announces such a sale to take place at Albany on the 18th of August. They advertise a list of no less than two thousand one hundred and six articles that had accumulated during the years 1852, 1853, 1854, and 1855. In these are comprised trunks, boxes, chests, portmanteaus, valises, carpet-bags, band-boxes, hat-boxes, bags, bundles, and packages of every size and description. About one-half of these are not marked in any way, while others are only marked imperfectly by initials or ciphers. The aggregate value of these articles and their contents must be many thousands of dollars. On all the railroads of the United States there must be annually some hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of personal property lost or abandoned in this way.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

A ROYAL COLLOQUY.

The ninth addition to the royal family of England has brought the following, under the above head, to light, which, not bad in its day, loses nothing by time. Figaro thinks that Prince Albert has already recovered from the consternation, and learned, with Pope, that "whatever is is right:"

"If our next shall be an heir,
We'll call him Edward Albert, dear."
"Not so fast," the Queen replies:
"Those two names so much I prize
They shall ne'er be worn by one,
Though he be our oldest son
I'd have you, Albert, understand
The nomenclature I have planned.
If our next should be an heir,
The name of Edward he shall bear,
In mem'ry of my father Kent:
Our second son ('tis my intent)
Shall take, of course, your own dear name:
Our third, I think, may justly claim
That of my uncle Sussex; then
Our fourth I'll name Leiningen,
My own half brother, young and bold:
Our fifth we'll christen Leopold:
Our sixth shall Gotha" —— "Gracious Queen!"
(Exclaimed the Prince, with awe-struck mien,)
"But if some girls shall intervene?"
"Well," answered she, "suppose they do,
They go for nothing in my view.
But, to proceed, to sixth and seventh,
The eighth, and ninth, the tenth, and 'leventh
I'll thus baptize" —— the Queen turn'd round,
The Prince was stretched out on the ground,
And look'd most ghostly wan.
"What is the matter, my ador'd?"
"O! please your Majesty, I'm floored:
"I am no Solomon."

Consoling to Englishmen.

'Tis consoling to know, though dear is the feeling
Of nine royal babies at so much a head,
Where the mother has shown such very good breeding
The children ought to all be very well bred.

☞ We are authorised to announce Capt. RODERICK McRAE as a Candidate for Clerk of the County Court.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

HALIFAX, July 15.

The royal mail steamer America, from Liverpool on the 3d, arrived here this afternoon.

The news is unimportant. The American merchants in Liverpool gave a banquet on the 4th of July to the officers of the steam frigate Niagara, who on the next day were to dine with the Mayor of Liverpool.

There had been some revolutionary movements in Naples. A party of insurgents seized a steamer and proceeded to the island of Fonseca, where they liberated three hundred prisoners. The steamer was afterwards captured by a frigate and many new arrests made.

The steamer Fox, fitted out by Lady Franklin, had sailed from Aberdeen for the Arctic regions.

The Paris correspondent of the Times says that the recent conspiracy of the Italians against the life of Napoleon was more serious than originally supposed. Twenty-one conspirators were arrested, who are said to be connected with those recently arrested at Genoa, and who professed to proclaim a republic in that city.

The Spanish-Mexican questions had taken no change. The Mexican Minister still remains in Madrid, although it is said he meditates an early return to Paris, where he will await further instructions from his Government.

A letter from Hong Kong states that Lord Elgin and Baron Gros will hold an interview with Sir John Bowring at Singapore, and that no important operations would be undertaken until after the meeting. The French journals doubt the statement that England had asked France for troops for China.

Advices from Kabylia announce more victories by the French troops. The emperor and empress of France were about to visit the exhibition at Manchester.

The Liverpool cotton market closed firm. Sales of the week 58,600 bales, speculators taking 7,500 and exporters 6,000. Quotations were generally unchanged: Orleans fair 8¼, middling 5 1-16d; Mobile fair 8¼d., middling 7 15-16d.

Breadstuffs were steady and quiet. Flour closed dull, with a declining tendency.

REARING BOYS.

The following may be read with profit by many

CHAPTER I.

"What! stay at home for that squalling young one? Catch me to." And the young mother threw on a bonnet and shawl, and humming a gay air, sauntered out on the promenade. One and another bowed and smiled as she moved along, flushed, triumphant and beautiful. A young man met her just as she was passing the shop of a well known firm.

"Ah! out again, Deliah, he said earnestly "Where is Charley?"

"With Hannah, of course. You don't expect me to tie myself to him," she returned.

The young man's face grew cloudy. "No," he returned with a half sigh; "but I can't bear to have him left with servants."

"Oh! well, I can," she said, and with a radiant smile left her husband hard at work, and flitted on

CHAPTER II.

"Answer all his questions? make myself a slave, as I should be obliged to! Oh, no, can't think of it. If I give him his breakfast and plenty of playthings, I consider my duty done. I don't believe in fussing over children—let them find out things as they grow up."

"There's the danger," replied the dear old lady, casting a pitying look upon the richly embroidered cloak her son's wife had bent over all day, "they find out things that ruin them, unless the mother is constantly imparting the right kind of knowledge."

"Oh, you want to make him a piece of perfection like his father; well, I can't say I do. I don't like these faultless men. See—now isn't the contrast beautiful? Come here, Charley, lovey, he shall have the handsomest cloak in the whole city."

CHAPTER III.

"A cigar! bless me, what a boy, and only twelve? Are you sure you saw him smoke it? Well, I dare say it made him sick enough; boys *will* be boys, you know."

"Yes, but to think you should allow him to go to the theatre without my knowledge!" and the husband groaned.

"Dear me! why what a fret you are in; do let the child see something of the world."

CHAPTER IV.

"In jail! my God! husband—not our boy!"

"Yes, in jail, for *stealing*!"

"Not *our* boy! not *our* Charley! no it cannot be! Let me die—kill me—but don't tell me our Charley is a thief."

The boy was sentenced to the State's prison, and the mother may yet be carried to the lunatic asylum.

One of the juveniles, though considerably advanced, presented himself not long since for admission to a public school near the Dry Dock. He was shown to a seat, and in the course of the morning the master resolved to enter into a little examination of the youth's capacities and knowledge, prior to assigning him to a class. Calling to the b'hoy to stand up, he asked—

"Do you know anything of grammar?"

"I don't know anything else."

"Very well! Now attend—In the beginning God made the world; parse *world*."

All the b'hoy knew of grammar was what he had heard that very morning from the different classes reciting around him—but he had been taught that when he was fighting in the dark, he must strike straight out from the shoulder right and left and all would be right. "Parse world?" he bawled out inquiringly, so as to gain time.

"Yes! In the beginning God made the world—*parse world*.

"Wall, world is the biggest kind of a noun, masculine gender, all sorts of tenses, past, present and future, and"—slapping his hands down on the desk with a force that shook the building—"*It's governed* by God! Now fotch your Sunday school scholars, old hoss, and see if they can beat that."—*New York Pic.*

An American in London.—The *North American Review* tells the following good story:

A countryman of ours, of somewhat rude appearance, walking in the Strand early in May, saw his favorite dish of strawberries and cream blushing at him from the counter of a restaurant. Entering, he carelessly called for a bowl, to the marked surprise of several persons present, who knew the extravagance of the luxury, and rightly presumed the American was ignorant at what cost he was putting himself.

He had not finished his repast, before the curious looks of the company suggested his mistake, and aroused all his latent pride.

"What is to pay?" inquired he, as he laid down his dish, not without a lowering look at the wiseacres, who waited for his chopfallen aspect when the victualler's reply should fall upon his waiting ear.

"A guinea, sir."

Tossing down the coin from a not overfull purse, and bridling up with an air of assumed indifference.

"I'll take another?" was the American's only rejoinder.

Blanks for sale at this Office.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, JULY 20, 1857.

TAX ON BANK STOCK.—We certainly have occasion to confess, that it is a hard matter to understand what is law in North Carolina. Perhaps it is not to be expected that laymen like ourselves should know; yet we are all bound to pay taxes, to the best of our understanding of these indefinite and contradictory laws, unassisted generally by any authoritative exposition of them, either by those who made without understanding them or by the law officers of the State. The laws are so framed that conscientious men pay more than is perhaps required of them, whilst corrupt men are furnished with pretexts to avoid the payment of even what is right. The Legislature thus oppresses the honest man, and tempts the corrupt man to practice dishonesty.

But where there is an authoritative exposition of any portion of the Revenue Laws, it is the duty of all to abide by it. We recently published a substance of an opinion of an eminent lawyer to the effect that the dividends on Cape Fear Bank stock are not required to be given in this year for taxation, and there is a prevailing opinion that the dividends of the Bank of the State are not taxable because that bank is operating under a charter granted long before the tax on dividends was laid, and that it was only subject to the tax laid on its stock by the charter.

The Supreme Court, however, in the case of The State, to the use of the Public Treasurer, *vs.* Petway," decided at the last Term, has settled, that even if the State had no right to increase the tax fixed by the charter on each share of bank stock, (though the Court says it has that right,) on the stock, and the dividends on the stock, are totally different things, and the State has an unquestioned right to tax the latter as well as the former. The Legislature having exercised that right, the Court gave judgment against Petway, thus requiring him to pay the tax on his dividends on stock in the Bank of Wilmington. And, so far as we can see, the stockholders in every bank in the State are equally bound by that decision.

In giving the opinion of the Court, Judge Battle showed that it is sustained by Chief Justice Taney's opinion of the Supreme Court of the U. S. in the case of Ohio Ins. and Trust Co. *vs.* Debolt, and by other decisions. "Supported by reason and confirmed by authority," he "states it with confidence as the law of this and all similar cases."

The decision may be seen at this office. We have not room to copy it entire this morning.

THE CROPS.—We rejoice to hear of the happy effect of the late rains upon the appearance of the crops in all this region of the State; and letters from other quarters give cheering accounts in this respect. It is pleasant also to hear that more than the usual quantity of corn has been planted, so that we may hope that this will again be a land of plenty to eat, though there may not be quite as much cotton and turpentine as heretofore.

A letter to the Petersburg Express from Murfreesborough, N. C., says that a finer crop of corn has not been seen in that section in many years. 25 bushels to the acre is no uncommon thing in Perquimans county. Mr. Timothy Morgan gathered 76 bushels from 2 acres, and 157 bushels from 6 acres. In some instances the new corn weighs 65 lbs. to the bushel. The writer says that corn looks very well. One of his neighbors expects 60 bushels to the acre from a portion of his fields. "With such crops (he adds,) there will be no necessity of seeking a home in the fertile lands of the West, and with the same good industry, all may fare as well as does the prosperous, grateful, rejoicing neighbor."

The Milton Chronicle gives equally cheering accounts of the wheat and oat crops, and of the appearance of the growing corn.

The Editor of the Wilmington Journal, (recently returned from Mecklenburg,) says that in the country through which he passed or from which he heard in his travels, the wheat crop is generally fine, and the product far in advance of the previous year. A much larger area than usual was planted. The oats will turn out about an average. Corn, in most places West of Raleigh very backward, but green and thrifty, with a fair prospect of turning out well. Cotton, being very backward, and no change in season can possibly make it near an average. Two thirds of a crop is a very sanguine calculation.

THE MOUNTAIN CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—We learn from the Asheville Spectator, that Mr Clingman, who opposes Mr. Clingman for Congress, delivered a speech in that place on Tuesday last, which was so offensive to the Whigs and Americans that they propose to throw away their votes on Z. B. Vance, Esq. The Spectator says, "We trust that no member of the Whig or American parties will cast their votes for a man who values the political prospects of the one and bears deliberate hatred towards the other. Although there may be no chance for the election of our candidate yet it becomes us to keep up an organization and maintain our strength, however weak the enemies may say it is."

And so Mr. Clingman once more walks over the course.

FALSE REPORTS.—One can scarcely tell what to believe in these days of telegraphing (sometimes written tell-*lie*-graphing.) A few days ago we had several particular accounts of an ex-Congressman in Kentucky killing another ex-Congressman (rival candidates,) in consequence of a quarrel on the stump. And there was another story that 100 U. S. troops had been killed by Indians, with none left alive to tell the story. Both of these are now stated to be utter fabrications, without a particle of foundation for either.

The Roman Catholics are building a splendid church in Norfolk, Va., the cost of which will be $100,000.

PROFESSOR MITCHELL.—A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Trustees of the University was held in Raleigh on Tuesday last, at which appropriate resolutions of respect to the late Dr. Mitchell were adopted. The Trustees were pledged by the Committee to unite with other associations and individuals in paying enduring honors to his memory.

It was ordered that the half year's salary for the residue of the fiscal year be paid to Mrs. Mitchell, and the residence at present occupied by her was placed at her disposal for the remainder of the year.

In order to give the Trustees time to fill with discretion the places of Professor and Bursar made vacant by Dr. Mitchell's death, Gov. Swain has been authorised to distribute their various duties among the present members of the Faculty, and, if necessary, to appoint one or more Tutors temporarily.

The Asheville Spectator of Thursday contains the proceedings of a meeting of the citizens of that place and the surrounding country, held on the 8th inst., (the day of the discovery of Dr. Mitchell's body,) at which, on motion, the Rev. Jarvis Buxton presided. Mr. Buxton made "some feeling and appropriate remarks, explanatory of the object of the meeting, and upon the services and character of Professor Mitchell in his relations to the University, also as a man in his social and domestic relations, and as a christian gentleman. He said he knew the deceased well, having been a member of his household while a student at College, and that to know him, was to love him."

Wm M. Shipp, Esq., offered a series of resolutions of respect, proposing, should his family consent, that the remains of the deceased be deposited upon some eligible point of the Black Mountain, where an appropriate monument should be erected. The resolutions were unanimously adopted, and committees appointed to take measures for carrying the above resolutions into effect.

The Hon. T. L. Clingman, the Rev. Dr. Chapman, and Z. B. Vance, Esq., spoke appropriately to the occasion.

The Chapel Hill Gazette of Saturday contains upwards of five columns of proceedings of the citizens, and of the Magistrate of Police and Commissioners of that village, and interesting memoir of the deceased, which we will endeavor to publish in our next.

At the citizens' meeting, on motion of Gov. Swain, Edward Mallett, Esq., Magistrate of Police, was called to the chair, and Jones Watson, Esq., appointed secretary. The meeting was addressed by the chairman, by the Rev. Dr. Hawks, who was then on a visit to Chapel Hill, by Gov. Swain, and Messrs. S. F. Phillips, Sidney Smith, Charles Phillips, and Jones Watson. A series of resolutions, prepared at the request of the chairman by Rev. Dr. Hawks and S. F. Phillips, Esq., was unanimously adopted.

REMOVALS.—Ex-Gov. William Trousdale of Tennessee has been dismissed from his office of Minister to Brazil, and Hon. R. K. Meade of Virginia has been appointed in his place. Both are Democrats.

Mirabeau B. Lamar, of Texas, has been appointed Minister to the Argentine Confederation in place of Jas. A. Peden, Esq., (formerly of Wilmington, N. C.,) removed. Both these gentlemen are Democrats.

These changes are made, we suppose, on the rotation principle, which is working with some effect we infer from the long list in which we find the above.

The papers, for some time past, have been giving out intimations that the Administration was very much disappointed that the foreign ministers did not ask a recall; but these hints have had no effect and the Administration has undertaken the work.

The Greensborough Patriot corrects an inadvertent remark of ours respecting the 8 per cent. bonds of the N. C. rail road Company. They are not endorsed by the State, but are secured by a mortgage on the road, which mortgage the State, the principal stockholder, authorised by act of the last Legislature.

THE DOME.—The Washington Union says that by tests made of the capability of the stone in the foundation of the capitol at Washington, it has been ascertained that the foundation walls will sustain one hundred and fifty such domes as that about to be erected.

WANTON VILLAINY.—On Wednesday night last, five public school rooms in different parts of Washington city were broken open, and the books, papers, desks, school reports, clocks, and every thing the rowdies could lay their hands on, totally destroyed.

The National Hotel Endemic.—We publish in another column the report of the Academy of Medicine of New York, on the singular and disastrous endemic which prevailed at the National Hotel, in this city, during the past winter. This report is very emphatic in tracing the source of the disorder to malarial influences. The opinion of the members seemed to be very generally in favor of the report, and it was adopted by a large majority.

We presume, since judgment has been passed upon this establishment by the medical faculty of New York, as well as this city, that the owners of this valuable property will not hesitate to raze it to the ground, and erect upon its site a modern structure, with every improvement necessary for the convenience, comfort, and health of the visitors to Washington. It cannot be denied that the present building is a patched-up affair, and more adapted for a rendezvous of rats than for the comfort and accommodation of the traveling public; and if the proprietors suppose that they can ever get the community to patronize it again in its present situation, with the condemnation of the medical faculty hanging over it, it seems to be rather a visionary idea.—"*Wash. States.*"

In France about 34,000,000 pounds of sulphur has been distributed among the vine-growers, and has been employed by them, apparently with complete success, in checking the vine disease. Within a period of many years the grape crop has not been so promising. So well satisfied has the government become with the success of the treatment, that it has awarded the prize of 10,000 francs to the discoverer or introducer of the remedy.

OLD PAPERS.—We have received from G. W. I. Goldston, Esq., several ante-Revolutionary documents, which he found among the papers of his grandfather Robert Palmer, dec'd, of Chatham.

Among them is the Commission of "His Excellency Josiah Martin, Esq., His Majesty's Captain General and Governor in Chief, in and over the said Province, [of N. C.] to William Palmer, Esq.," as Colonel of the Beaufort County regiment of Militia; dated at New Berne, 10th Oct. 1772.

A letter to "Robert Palmer, Esq., Collector of Bath Town," from "your loving friends, Wm. Burch, Hen. Hulton, Chas. Parsons," dated at the Custom House, Boston, 20th August, 1772, respecting the appointment of Wm. Palmer as Collector in his place, he having resigned.

And 24 pages of what appears to have been a larger manuscript book, containing the daily orders, countersigns, &c. of the King's troops, first at "Enoe Camp," and afterwards at Hillsborough Camp," from the 18th of Sept. to the 2d of Oct. 1768, during the period of the troubles preceding and leading to the "Regulation War."

On the 19th Sept. we find it recorded, "The prisoner to be strictly guarded." Who is the prisoner is not stated.

On the next day, 20th Sept., it is said "The Hon. John Rutherford, Lewis H. DeRossett, John Sampson, Robert Palmer, Benj. Heron and Sam'l Strudwick, Esqrs., are appointed Lieuts. General, and John Ashe, Esq., Major General to the Army."

Two Captains, with other officers, non-commissioned officers, and 100 men were ordered to guard the town that night, with loaded cannon to give alarm if necessary.

On the 21st it is ordered that "The names of the officers and men of the Rowan, Mecklenburg, Orange and Granville detachments be delivered in immediately by the several Colonels to his Excellency." "Centrys to be placed to prevent the soldiers going into tippling houses."

On the 22d, Col. Fanning was appointed to command the Orange battalion, and Col. Harris the Granville battalion.

Col. Thos. Lloyd was appointed Major General, James Moore, Esq., Colonel of Artillery, Robert Shaw, Esq. Lieut. Colonel, and Sam'l Swan, Jun Esq. Captain of Artillery. (Col. Moore was doubtless the same Col. Moore who afterwards commanded at the battle of Moore's Creek.)

The General Officers were assigned their positions in the Army. A Council of War to be held at 4 P. M. to which all the General and Field Officers and Members of Assembly in town were to be summoned.

Alex'r Lillington, Esq., (also at the Moore's Creek battle,) was appointed Colonel and Abner Nash, Esq., Major of Brigade.

On the 24th, in consequence of the indisposition of His Excellency, Gen. Rutherford was placed in command of the Army, and he gave orders that "the Rev. Mr. Sutler preach to the Rowan and Mecklenburg regiments, and the Rev. Mr. Micklejohn to preach to the Orange and Granville regiments."

On the 28th, the Granville detachment and one-half of the Orange detachment were discharged, with the thanks of the Governor to "the whole army, for the steady, spirited and very attentive manner they have discharged their duty since on this service."

On the 30th, the remainder of the Orange detachment was discharged.

And on the 2d of October the remainder of the troops were ordered to march on the morning of the 3d for their homes; with the following complimentary Order:—

His Excellency returns both the officers and men of the Army his grateful and unfeigned thanks, for their patient and persevering conduct with which they have supported Government, their own honor, and the credit of his Administration, as by their spirited behaviour they have greatly contributed to the dispersing of the Rioters, and in bringing them to a submission to Government and a sense of their error. These measures being happily effected, it is His Excellency's pleasure that Colonel Osborne carry a Proclamation of Pardon, with a few exceptions, to the Insurgents, which Colonel Osborne will read at the head of the Brigade at Salisbury, and afterwards affix it up at the Court House door.

GEN. WALKER.—It is said that Gen. Walker is making active preparations at New Orleans for another fillibustering expedition to Nicaragua. His officers have been ordered to report immediately for the recruiting service.

The Montgomery (Md.) *Mail* says:

A Wealthy Beggar.—The City Police overhauled a man on Friday last, originally from Wales, who says he has fought the battles of our country in Mexico, and desired a small donation to enable him to remove a wife and three children from Maryland to Missouri, where he owns 160 acres of land. His name is John Bunn. In his possession were found certificates of deposit and drafts to the amount of $5,517 49. These were scattered through the States of Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia and Alabama.

Young America.—A couple of young sprouts of American blood made their appearance before a Detroit Justice the other day, and requested to be united in the holy bonds of matrimony. Their ages, judging from their looks, were about twelve and fourteen. They claimed a right to demand the performance of the ceremony, the young man twirling a ten-spot around his finger with much nonchalance. The young lady, holding up her hand swore roundly that she was "over fourteen," when in walked the paternal ancestors of the two young hopefuls, and a general disconcertion of their plans followed. They were about being led off by the ears to their mammas, when Judge Purdy requested the young lady to explain how she dared to take the oath that she had just taken which she knew must be false. Nothing disconcerted she stooped down, and unlacing a little gaiter, drew out a piece of paper on which was written the word "fourteen." On the strength of this she had sworn that she was "over fourteen."

Slightly Celtic.—An Englishman lately purchased a small john of whisky. Being a member of the "fourteen years' standing" society, he undertook to disguise the disguiser in a bag. But the bag not being long enough to cover the neck of the bottle, an Irishman, who happened to be present, suggested as a means of reducing the size of the package, to "take a few drinks out of it."

One Dollar bills on the Bank of Wadesborough are circulating here. It is only necessary to say that this Bank issues no bill of a less denomination than $3.—*Milton Chronicle.*

LOUISVILLE, (KY.,) July 16.

Absconding of a Forger.—The correspondent of the Courier states that James H. Shouse, of Marseilles, has failed and absconded. Two hundred thousand dollars of his forged paper is in the possession of citizens of Woodford, Franklin, and the adjacent counties.

MONTREAL, July 17.

Verdict Against the Officers of the Montreal.—The coroner's jury have returned a verdict of manslaughter against the owner, captain, pilot, and mate of the steamer Montreal.

COLUMBUS, (Ohio,) July 17.

Embezzlement of State Funds.—Two indictments were found against Gibson—one for embezzlement of the State funds; and one also found against Breslin with several counts for embezzlement.

A returned Fugitive.—The Augusta (Ga.) *Despatch*, of Monday, says, "a negro boy, the property of Mrs. Morgan, returned yesterday on the South Carolina rail road from Boston, after an absence of eighteen months. We are unable to obtain particulars; but learn that he became disgusted with the northern abolitionists, and returned to his mistress of his own accord, preferring slavery and something to eat, to freedom with starvation. Let our Black Republican friends make a note of this."

Men Drowned in a Fight.—Two men were drowned in Whitmore Lake, Michigan, on the 4th. In company with their wives and a little girl, they were sailing on the lake, when an altercation ensued; the men clinched, in the struggle upset the boat, and they fought in the water until both sank. The women and little girl were both saved by clinging to the boat until rescued.

During the last week there were sixteen sudden and violent deaths in Boston: five from the explosion of fire arms; two from fits; two from delirium tremens; two from being crushed to death; one from suicide; one from murder; one from being drowned; and two from being run over.

More About the new Dome.—Thirty six of the seventy-two hollow cast-iron columns intended for the lower section of the new dome are now on the ground, with their Corinthian capitals of volutes and foliage, ready for elevation to their places. It is the cast-iron foundation plate of these that the workmen are now engaged in preparing for their reception. These columns are twenty-seven feet long, and about three feet in diameter at the bottom, and two and a half at the top. The thickness of the iron is about two inches. They are fluted and painted white. They were cast by Messrs. Poole & Hunt, Baltimore. The mode of casting them was in a vertical position, in dry sand, in a pit sunk for the purpose thirty feet deep, and lined with a cast-iron curb perfectly water-tight.

The castings and other materials for the dome are hoisted by a steam-engine placed on the top of the Capitol, near the base of the dome. Large lathes are set up in the machine-shop of the Capitol for turning and fitting the castings for the dome, which are procured in a rough state from different founders in different cities of the Union.

Considerable difficulty is already experienced in the demolition of the old dome in finding efficient workmen at so great a height. Men, strong and active on the ground, were found to crawl about the work, some of them unable to stand upright, and few of them able at first to do an ordinary day's labor, such was the effect upon the nerves at such an extreme height. Cool must be the heads, stout the hearts, and firm the hands that shall, in the end, stably plant on the stand point the angel-faced and star-crowned statue of Liberty.—*Washington Union.*

Just so!—"I never knew any man,' says an old author, 'who could not bear another's misfortunes like a perfect Christian,' which reminds us of the old lady who thought every calamity that happened to herself a *trial*, and every one that happened to her friends a *judgment*.

A Kentucky Girl.—When the steamer Alida was sinking from her collision with the Fashion on Tuesday night, and the passengers in confusion, some preparing to secure a safe retreat from the sinking craft, and some in the water making their way to land, a young girl of about seventeen summers was standing on the guard intently contemplating the scene, and looking anxiously towards the shore. A young man, in the rush of gallantry, stepped up to her, and remarked, "Miss, if you will put yourself under my protection I will convey you safely to shore." "Thank you," replied the young heroine, "but you need not trouble yourself; I am only waiting for the crowd to get out of the way, when I can take care of myself and reach the bank." Soon the crowd cleared the space, and the young lady plunged into the water and swam to the opposite bank with apparent ease and without the least perceptible fear.—*Paducah Times.*

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

"A HUNDRED YEARS TO COME."

Where will be the birds that sing
A hundred years to come?
The flowers that now in beauty spring,
A hundred years to come?
The rosy lip,
The lofty brow,
The heart that beats
So gaily now—
O! where will be love's beaming eye,
Joy's pleasant smiles and sorrow's sigh,
A hundred years to come?

Who'll press for gold this crowded street
A hundred years to come?
Who'll tread your church with willing feet
A hundred years to come?
Pale trembling age
And fiery youth,
And childhood, with
Its brow of truth,
The rich and poor, on land and sea,
Where will the mighty millions be
A hundred years to come?

We all within our graves shall sleep
A hundred years to come!
No living soul for us will weep
A hundred years to come!
But other men
Our lands will till,
And others then
Our streets will fill;
While other birds will sing as gay,
As bright the sunshine as to-day,
A hundred years to come!

R. G. T.

WASHINGTON, June 29, 1857.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Lutterloh & Co's Line. July 15, 16 and 17. Strs Magnolia and Fanny, with passengers, and goods for H McDonald, J H Hall, H L Myrover & Co, D & W McLaurin, D McNeill, W C Troy, J G McDugald, J F Marsh, C Harrison, A W Steel, Beaver Creek Co, J L Bryant, O Houston, D Murphy.

Cape Fear Line. July 19, Str Flora McDonald, with goods for T Ledbetter, Murchison, Reid & Co, A A McKethan, D Murphy, R D Green, Stedman & Horne, Worth & Utley, R Mitchell, Fayetteville Mills, H L Myrover, Elkin Co, M W McNair, C W Andrews, W Sandford, G W Williams & Co, J W Bitting, R E Hiede.

DIED,

In Harnett county, July 16, HERBERT HUNTER, son of Isaac S. and Jane P. Williams, aged 4 years, 4 mos. and 12 days. Also, James Percy Hodges, infant son, July 19, aged 1 year 3 mos. and 1 day.

Town papers copy.

July 15th, in Carbonton, Moore county, MARY, wife of Dr. Charles Chalmers, and daughter of the late Hon. Archibald McBryde.

The mere mention of the name of Mrs. Chalmers will bring to the remembrance of all who knew her well, the lovely character and many virtues of this truly noble christian woman. Yet the pen of friendship would by this notice add another simple tribute to her memory. In early life she connected herself with the Presbyterian Church, and for more than thirty-five years has been by her godly walk and conversation an ornament to her profession. She loved her Church and all its interests, while maintaining and exhibiting the utmost charity and affection towards all who bore the image of her Saviour. Her house—ever the abode of hospitality—always welcomed with peculiar pleasure the Ministers of the Gospel, and all who were laboring for the glory of God. By her husband's profession brought often in contact with sickness and affliction, she was ever ready to alleviate the one, and by her sympathy and tender counsel to lighten the other. Though confined to her home for several years, and to her bed for a great part of the time by severe physical suffering, yet as soon as she was able, though with a shattered constitution, she went again on her missions of love and mercy, and there were few within her reach who did not at some time feel her presence a solace in their days of affliction. The last visit she ever made was one of mercy; and when her death is mentioned the first exclamation of rich and poor is "how we will miss her!" Yes, she will be missed in the Church, in the neighborhood, and most of all in her home, and by him whom for many years she cheered and comforted by her devotion and love. As mistress, her character is best described by one of her servants who said, "in losing her we lose not only a mistress but a mother." As in her life, so in her death, she glorified God by her perfect trust in Jesus and her assured hope of a blessed immortality.—Com.

Argus please copy.

In Chapel Hill, on Wednesday last, very suddenly, Mrs. FANNY HATCH, wife of Mr. Abijah Hatch, aged 45 years.

In Orange county, on the 17th inst. WILLIAM BARBEE, Esq. in the 80th year of his age.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—July 20.

BACON—	16 a 00	LARD,—	17½ a 18
COTTON—		MOLASSES—	
Fair to good,	14 a 14¼	Cuba	60 a 00
Ordin to mid.	11 a 12½	N. Orleans,	00 a 00
COTTON BAGGING—		SALT—	
Gunny,	22 a 25	Liv. Sack,	1 25 a 0 00
Dundee,	18 a 20	FLAXSEED	1 25 a 0 00
FLOUR—		N. C. SPIRITS—	
Family,	8 00 a 0 00	P. Brandy,	1 25 a 00
Super.	7 50 a 0 00	Apple do,	90 a 00
Fine,	7 00 a 0 00	Whiskey,	60 a 65
Scratched,	6 50 a 0 00	WOOL—	00 a 20
GRAIN—		TURPENTINE—	
Corn,	1 25 a 0 00	Yellow dip,	2 55 a 0 00
Wheat,	0 00 a 0 00	Virgin,	3 25 a 0 00
Oats,	70 a 0	Hard,	1 05 a 0 00
Peas,	1 25 a 0 00	Spirits,	38 a
Rye,	1 00 a 0 00		

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon—Firm; N. C. will only command present quotations.

Cotton—We note the receipt here last week from Charleston for manufacturers here. Probably it went from Richmond County.

Flour—More stability in the market.

Spirits Turpentine Barrels are scarce and much wanted.

Corrected by JAMES G. COOK.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Virgin Turpentine 3 75, yellow 3 05, hard 1 50. Spirits 42. 55 bales Cotton sold at 15.

At New York, Southern Flour firmer; mixed to good 7 50 to 7 80; 7 85 to $9 for fancy. Middling uplands Cotton 14¾. Spirits 47 to 48.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

July 15—Schr L P Smith fm N Y, Mary Abigail fm Newbern. 16.—Schr John Price fm New York. 18. Schr David Faust fm Philadelphia.

FOR RENT.

THE STORE on the corner of Hay and Donaldson Streets, next door to H. & E. J. Lilly's. Apply to Dr. FOULKES.

July 20. 26-

Groceries, Hardware, &c.

THE undersigned are now receiving a LARGE ASSORTMENT of

Groceries, Hardware, Iron, Steel, Hollow-ware, Shoes, Leather, and Saddlery,

which they will sell at Wholesale at a small advance on Cost for Cash, or on our usual time to prompt dealers.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

July 18, 1857. 26-tf

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscribers offer for sale upwards of 1000 ACRES, the greater part of which is Swamp Land, and from the indications supposed to be rich. From a survey made by an Engineer, the main ditch for draining can be cut at a cost not exceeding $200. Any person wishing to purchase the whole or part of said Lands can examine them on application to either of the subscribers. Said Lands are in a compact body, and situated from 10 to 12 miles South of Fayetteville, and about 8 from the Cape Fear River.

WILLIAM McMILLAN,
JAMES CASHWELL.

Cumberland County, July 16, 1857. 26-*3t

DISSOLUTION.

THE COPARTNERSHIP of JONES & PASS was this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to us are earnestly requested to make immediate payment, as the business MUST be closed. Either party has the right to use the name of the concern in liquidation.

Y. & E. P. JONES,
J. C. PASS.

July 1, 1857. 26-3t

THE FIRST SESSION of MOUNT OLIVET Academy will commence on Monday the 20th of July 1857, under the supervision of JOHN C. CAMPBELL. Students will be prepared for the Freshman Class in the University. The location is high and healthy, in the midst of an excellent community, free from the allurements of vice. For the encouragement of the Institution in its infancy, the Trustees have agreed to put Board at $6 per month. Tuition at $7, $10, and $15 per Session of five months. Further information may be obtained by addressing John C. Campbell, Brower's Mills, Randolph county, N. C.

ALFRED BROWER, Sec'y.

July 17. 26*3tpd

5000 ACRES OF GEORGIA LAND FOR SALE.

PLEASANTLY situated on the Ockmulgee River, three miles above the mouth of the Oconee River, —200 Acres under a high state of cultivation, well improved, comfortable buildings, pure free-stone water, and as healthy as any place in Georgia. Steamboats touch at a landing belonging to the premises weekly during the business season, en route from Savannah to Hawkinsville. The Pine Land is heavily timbered with Pitch and Yellow Pine. The Low Lands abound with an abundance of Oak and Cypress timber. Any person wishing a situation for farming purposes, timber getting, or a turpentine location, this situation cannot be surpassed. Terms easy. For further particulars address me at Boxville, Montgomery County, Ga.

A. G. McARTHUR.

July 17, 1857. 26-*mon3tpd

FRESH TURNIP SEED.

"FLAT DUTCH;"
"Red Top;"
"Large English Norfolk;"
"Large Globe;"
"Ruta Baga;"

Just received and for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

July 8. 23-4t

HAIR DYES.

HARRISON'S COLUMBIAN Hair Dye. For sale by

J. N. SMITH, Druggist.

July 7. 28-tf

NOTICE.

I WILL sell at the Court House in Harnett on the 14th of September next, 100 ACRES OF LAND, the property of Gilbert McInnis, dec'd, situated on the North-west side of the North Prong of Anderson's Creek,—on a credit of 6 months to the highest bidder. Note and security.

M. McINNIS, Adm'r.

July 17. 26-t13S*

DYSPEPSIA, HEADACHE AND INDIGESTION, by which all persons are more or less affected, can usually be cured by taking moderate exercise, wholesome food, and a dose of Boerhave's Holland Bitters, one hour before each meal.

July 16. 26-2tpd

COUNTERFEIT WISTAR'S BALSAM.

WE would caution the purchasers of the *Balsam of Wild Cherry* against an imitation article which has made its appearance in many places, and which might deceive the unwary by its resemblance to the genuine bottle. Of the mixture we need not speak. Unprincipled scoundrels can always be found ready to counterfeit any thing, by which they can put money in their pockets and they are sure to choose the most popular and well known article on which to practice their villainies. It is a lamentable fact that there are also *dealers in medicines* who are willing to lend themselves to carry out this imposition, by selling such *trash* as genuine, because they can buy it for less than half the cost of the real article. Avoid such a man as you would a dealer in counterfeit money, for he is the greater scamp of the two.

They have never dared to forge the written signature of I. Butts, having a wholesome fear of the State Prison before their eyes. *Be sure that you find on the outside wrapper the written signature of I. BUTTS*, and you may rely upon its being genuine. Buy none other

SETH W. FOWLE & Co., 138 Washington Street, Boston, Proprietors. Sold by their agents every where.

TURNIP SEED!

WHITE FLAT DUTCH;
English Norfolk;
Ruta Baga;
Hanover;
Red Top Strap Leaf.

For sale by J. N. SMITH.

July 14. 25-

400 BUSHELS CORN FOR SALE.

AT MY BARN on the Centre Plank Road, about 4 miles from town. Kept in the shock till recently.

THOS. J. OWEN.

July 15. 25-2t

SALE OF WHEAT, RYE, & OATS AT AUCTION.

ON Wednesday the 22d, and Thursday the 23d July, 1857, I shall sell at Auction all the Wheat, Rye, and Oats belonging to the Estate of Jno. McNeill, dec'd. The sale will commence on the Swamps Plantation on the Cape Fear, on the 22d,—where there are about 300 doz. of Rye and 200 doz. of Oats. On the 23d, at the Boyd place, will be sold the Wheat and Rye made there,—and also the Rye and Oats made on the Home Plantation on Little River, consisting of about 100 doz. of Wheat, 600 doz. of Oats, and 100 doz. of Rye.

All will be sold as it stands in Shock in the fields. A credit of 6 months will be given, the purchaser giving bond with good security.

JONATHAN WORTH, Adm'r.

July 14. 25-ts

☞ We are authorised to announce JOHN W. BAKER, Jr., as a Candidate for the Office of Clerk of the Superior Court for the County of Cumberland.

May 20. 9-

☞ We are authorized to announce JESSE T. WARDEN as a Candidate for Clerk of the County Court.

May 20. 9-

☞ We are authorised to announce DUNCAN G. McRAE as a Candidate for the Office of County Court Clerk for Cumberland County, at the election in August next.

June 10. 15-

☞ The friends of Robert Gilham announce him as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the Superior Court of Cumberland County. Election in August next.

May 22. 10-

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS;
Stabler's Diarrhœa Cordial;
Wood's Hair Restorative;
Hampton's Vegetable Tincture.

For sale by J. N. SMITH, Druggist.

July 7. 28-itf

FEVER AND AGUE ANTIDOTE!

SHALLENBERGER'S PILLS, *warranted* to cure the worst cases. For sale by

J. N. SMITH, Druggist.

July 7. 28-itf

KINCHEN'S ALTERATIVE!!
Carter's Spanish Mixture!
Sand's Sarsaparilla!
Bull's Ditto.

FOR the removal and permanent cure of Diseases having their origin in an impure state of the blood or habit of the system, namely,

SCROFULA IN ITS VARIOUS FORMS,
RHEUMATISM,
STUBBORN ULCERS, CUTANEOUS ERUPTIONS,
SWELLINGS OF THE GLANDS,
ENLARGEMENT AND PAIN OF THE BONES AND JOINTS,
DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION,
SALT RHEUM,
FEMALE IRREGULARITIES AFD COMPLAINTS.
LOSS OF APPETITE, NERVOUS DEBILITY,
DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS, LIVER COMPLAINT,
FEVER SORES, BILES, HIP DISEASE,
BRONCHITIS, CHRONIC SORE THROAT,
EXPOSURE OR IMPRUDENCE IN LIFE,
And diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury.

For sale by J. N. SMITH, Druggist.

July 7. 28-itf

K. M. MURCHISON. A. J. HOWELL.

MURCHISON & HOWELL,
Commission Merchants,
No 104 WALL STREET,
59-tf NEW YORK.

ANNUAL SETTLEMENTS.

THE Subscribers are desirous to settle with all persons to whom they are indebted; and those indebted to them will find their accounts made out They respectfully call upon all such to come forward at this the end of their fiscal year, and pay up. Every man should settle his accounts at least once in every year.

E. J. HALE & SON.

July 1857.

Dr. Hawks's History OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The Subscribers are now prepared to furnish the 1st volume of this valuable work, which has received the highest commendation wherever it has been read, not only for its literary execution but for its typographical getting up. It may be obtained, either from us or from our General Agent for the State, H. W. Horne of this place, or any of his Assistant Agents. The price varies according to style of binding: In handsome cloth $1 25; in Library Sheep $1 50; in half Calf $1 75. IT IS SOLD ONLY FOR CASH. None will be charged, either by ourselves or our Agents. A liberal discount will be made where quantities are taken to sell again.

It will be sent by mail to any part of the country, on receipt of the price and 24 cents to pay postage.

The 2d volume is in course of preparation. There will probably be four or five volumes in all. The succeeding volumes will probably contain about 500 pages each, and will be sold at a proportionally higher price, viz: half a cent a page for the cloth binding, 25 cents additional for sheep and 50 cents additional for the half calf binding.

Fayetteville, April 29, 1857.

P. S. The Agent and his Assistants design to visit every county in the State, with the book, as soon as convenient. In the mean time, orders to him or to us, accompanied by the cash, will receive prompt attention.

UNDERTAKERS.

THE subscribers offer their services to the public to furnish Coffins, Hearse, and every other requisite for Funerals. They have a considerable supply of Coffins ready made, and an abundant supply of Mahogany, Black Walnut and Gum and Poplar materials for making any size at a short notice. Orders left at the Cool Spring Mills will be promptly attended to.

HEARSEY & JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, June 29, 1857. 20tf

Taken Up and Committed to the Jail of Cumberland County.

JUNE 24, a Negro Boy who says his name is JOHN, and says he belongs to Mrs. Regan, of Robeson County. Said boy is of dark complexion, about 19 years of age, five feet six or seven inches high, and will weigh 125 or 130 lbs. The owner of said Negro is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

WM. R. BOLTON, Jailor.

June 29, 1857. 20-tf

Standard copy till forbid and send bill to this office.

To the Public.

THE subscriber has on hand a good assortment of **Boots, Shoes and Gaiters.**

Also, Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Hats of all kinds, Trunks, Valices, and Travelling Bags. All of which he will sell low for cash, in order to close out his present stocks. Persons in want of Goods in his line will do well to give him a call.

L. BRANDT.

Gillespie St., opposite P. P. Johnson.

June 24. 19-2m

New Books.

THE Life of Charlotte Bronte, Author of Jane Eyre, &c.: The Testimony of the Rocks, by Hugh Miller; Salad for the Social, by the Author of Salad for the Solitary; Indigenous Races of the Earth, by Nott & Gliddon; The Bee Keeper's Chart. Also, further supplies of Milledukeia: The Prince of the House of David; Mrs. Hentz's Novels; The Baptist Psalmody, Barnes' Family Prayers; Christian Minstrel; Cruden's Concordance; Adams's New Arithmetic; Parley's Common School History, &c.

E. J. HALE & SON.

June 24, 1857.

GEO. ALDERMAN,

Inspector of Naval Stores,

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

SOLICITS patronage. Prompt attention and quick despatch will be given to business entrusted to his care.

June 23, 1857. 19-12mpd

To The Public.

THE undersigned was appointed by the last County Court to take the Tax List for the Town, and will proceed to do so at his Store, the last twenty working days in July, as provided by law.

G. W. I. GOLDSTON.

July 1, 1857. 21-tlA

Town papers copy.

A. McRIMMON,

Commission and Forwarding Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

July 6, 1857. 22tf

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having executed a power of Attorney to E. F. Moore, he is thereby authorized to make all settlements for me and in my name, and generally to transact all business as I might or could do were I personally present.

J. J. MOORE.

Fayetteville, June 3, 1857. 13tf

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having, at June Term 1857, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland, qualified as Administrator upon the Estate of Willie F. Moore, hereby notifies all persons having claims against the said Estate to present the same properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

Debtors to the said Estate will please make payment immediately.

E. F. MOORE.

June 3, 1857. 13tf

FOR THE WEST!

Through in 36 Hours, and Crossing the Blue Ridge in the Day Time!!

C. S. BROWN'S Tri-Weekly Line of Four-Horse Post Coaches, from Salisbury to Asheville, via Statesville, Newton, Morganton, Marion and Pleasant Gardens; connecting at Asheville with the line of Stages for the Warm Springs, Knoxville and Greenville, Tenn. This is the best stocked and best managed Road in North Carolina. It is the most expeditious, safe and pleasant, and at the same time the cheapest route for the West.

Leaves Salisbury on Monday, Wednesday and Friday; leaves Asheville on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday;—running in close connection with the North Carolina Rail Road, North and South.

C. S. BROWN, Contractor.

June 15, 1857. 19-

TURPENTINE AXES.

A GOOD lot for sale, by

J. & T. WADDILL.

Also a prime new two-horse Wagon, with iron axles.

Feb'y 1, 1857. 79tf

We call the attention of WHOLESALE DEALERS

TO our present Stock,—and we have recently received—

200 bags Rio, Laguira, Maricaibo and Java Coffee,
20 hhds Sugar, assorted grades,
75 bbls do, Refined, Crushed and Powdered,
95 boxes Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles,
60 do Fancy and assorted Candles,
100 coils Kentucky, Jute and Manilla Rope,
7 bales Bagging, Gunny, Dundee and Burlaps,
30 tons Hoop Iron,
120 boxes Cheese,
20 half-bbls Super Carb. Soda,
40,000 Cigars, various brands,

—ALSO—

Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Cloves, Nutmegs, Borax, Madder, Indigo, Spanish Brown, Brimstone, Fancy and Bar Soaps, Starch, Powder, Shot, Bar Lead, White Lead, Putty and Linseed Oil, Window Glass, Snuff in Boxes, Eagle Mills do., in Half Bbls.; Green and Black Teas, Hollow-Ware, Swedes Iron, English, German, and Cast Steel; Plows, Straw Cutters, Corn Shellers, Sausage Cutters and Stuffers, Trace Chains, Sole Leather, &c., &c.

The above Goods we offer on the most favorable terms to prompt time or cash purchasers.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

Nov. 6, 1856. 54tf

DEEP RIVER COAL.

BITUMINOUS COAL of the best quality can be had at the works at Egypt, at a reasonable price by the Ton.

WM. McCLANE,
Mining Engineer.

May 21, 1856 6-tf

LAND FOR SALE.

1100 ACRES OF LAND lying on upper Little River, in Harnett County, well timbered and well located for the Turpentine business. It will be sold on accommodating terms. Apply soon to the Subscriber at Fayetteville.

WM. McL. McKAY.

Sept. 22, 1856. 41-tf

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE Undersigned has been appointed Agent of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company. Every member for life participates in the profits of the Company; and the annual premium for life membership, where it amounts to $30 or more, may be paid one-half in cash, and the other half in a note at 12 months.

Debtors' lives may be insured by creditors. A man may insure his own life for the exclusive benefit of his family. The lives of slaves may be insured.

This system is rapidly growing into favor, all over the civilized world. It is one by which a family, for a small sum annually, may be provided for, after the death of its head, on whose exertions they may have been dependent for a support. It is a good investment of money, even if one should live long after taking out a Life Policy. Explanatory pamphlets, and the necessary Blanks, furnished on application.

E. J. HALE.

PROSPECTUS
OF
THE NORTH CAROLINA PRESBYTERIAN.

THE Presbyterian Church in North Carolina has long labored under a serious disadvantage from the want of a journal to advocate her claims and represent her interests. It is estimated that only 1000 Presbyterian Weeklies are taken in the bounds of our three Presbyteries We have 13,000 Communicants, and it is safe to infer that there are 30,000 Presbyterians in principle in the State. Our Synod stands fifth in the Union in point of numbers, and her membership is greater than that of any Synod South or West of Pennsylvania. Our sister States on the North and South, neither of which has a membership so large as ours, publish the Central, and the Southern Presbyterian, for the benefit of their people. The time has come when the Presbyterian Church in North Carolina should likewise do her duty to her children. It is a conceded and important fact, that hundreds of our members will take a State paper who will take no other. The Paper is needed to be the organ of our Synod and Presbyteries—to elevate and enlighten the piety of our membership by diffusing evangelical knowledge—to promote the cause of Education—to develope the talents of our Ministry, and to strengthen the attachment of our people to the soil and sanctuaries of their own State.

If our Church in other States, and other Churches in this State, can supply their members with a Religious journal, why may not we? Are North Carolina Presbyterians inferior in talent, energy and patriotism to their neighbors on the North or South, or to Christians of other denominations at home? With the same or better opportunities of accomplishing this work, shall we leave it undone? In the language of one of our most able and useful Ministers, an adopted son of our State, "It ought to have been undertaken 20 years ago, but it is not too late to begin to do right."

In the last two or three months, a fund of about $5000 has been subscribed as a permanent capital. At a meeting of the contributors, held at Greensborough on the 14th of May, Rev. A. Baker, Chairman, —the Paper was unanimously located at Fayetteville, under the name and title of the NORTH CAROLINA PRESBYTERIAN. Rev. Wm. N. Mebane and Rev. George McNeill were elected Editors: Rev. Messrs. George McNeill, Wm. N. Mebane, A. Baker, and C. H. Wiley, and Messrs. George McNeill, Sr., John H. Cook and David Murphy were appointed an Executive Committee, to establish the Paper and manage its business affairs.

It is our wish and design to make the NORTH CAROLINA PRESBYTERIAN a journal of the first class, equal to the best in the country in typographical appearance and in adaptation to the wants of our Churches. Its columns will afford the latest intelligence, both foreign and domestic, and special care will be taken to give a full and accurate summary of State news. The name of the Paper is designed to be an exponent of its character and contents. From conviction, it will advocate the conservative, orthodox, Old School doctrines and order of the Church.

Our first appeal is to our own people—to N. C. Presbyterians. Whilst we rely confidently upon their favor, we trust that the native sons of North Carolina who have found homes in other States, and the adopted citizens of our State who form so important an element in our Ministry and membership, will take a deep interest in this enterprise and give it their hearty support.

TERMS: $2 per annum in advance, or on delivery of the first number: $2 50 in six months; $3 at the end of the year. To clubs of 25 or more, paying in advance and when the Paper is sent to one address, a discount of 10 per cent. will be allowed. Our Ministers and Elders are earnestly desired to act as Agents, and all others friendly to the cause will please assist in procuring as many subscribers as possible, and forward the names, *by August 1st*, to this Office. As soon as 1500 subscribers are obtained, the first number will be issued. If a faithful and vigorous effort is made in the next two months by those who take a lively interest in this work, we will, without doubt, be able to begin the publication at the end of that time with a paying subscription list of at least 3000.

☞ Address, Editors of the North Carolina Presbyterian, Fayetteville, N. C.

Fayetteville, May 20, 1857. 12-

FOR SALE.

THE DWELLING HOUSE AND LOT on Gillespie Street, at present occupied by Doctor McSwain. Perfect title can be made. Apply to

THO. J. CURTIS.

ALSO

A GOOD FAMILY CARRIAGE in good repair and nearly new. Will be sold for half its value

—ALSO—

3 good MILCH COWS with young calves. Apply to

T. J. CURTIS.

April 29, 1857. 3tf

MATTRESSES! MATTRESSES!!

THE subscriber continues to manufacture at his old stand, near the M. E. Church,

Shuck and Cotton Mattresses,

Of a superior quality, and of every size and shape required. Thankful for past encouragement, he hopes to merit a continuance.

H. LOCKAMAN.

April 20, 1857. 660-3m

DAVID McDUFFIE,

Brickmason and Plasterer,

IS prepared to do all kinds of work in his line, including the putting up of Turpentine Stills in this and the adjoining counties.

Fayetteville, April 27, 1857. 3-1Y-pd

ALEXANDER McIVER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

CARTHAGE, MOORE CO., N. C.

Will practice in Moore and adjoining Counties.

June 8. 14-6w

J. WILLIAM PAGE, M. D.,

PITTSBOROUGH, N. C.

DR. PAGE may be found at his office when not professionally engaged.

May 6, 1857. 5tf

ECCLES'S MILL

HAS been newly repaired. Send your Corn and have it ground.

M. McKINNON.

March 30. 94-

JUST RECEIVED,

20 QUARTER BOXES RAISINS.
20 Half " "
20 Boxes Soda Biscuit.
20 " Cheese.

For sale by

C. E. LEETE.

Dec'r 15. 65tf

HANDSOME RESIDENCE
FOR SALE.

THE subscriber, desirous of changing his business as well as his location, offers his handsome and commodious Residence for sale. To those acquainted with this place it is not necessary to particularize,—he would much prefer to sell the place to some gentleman non-resident, that the Town may have the benefit of an increase of population and wealth The Dwelling and out-houses are in a perfect state of repair, having been thoroughly and neatly fitted up within the last three months. To a family of the low country it would be a very pleasant residence in Summer. Terms accommodating.

THO. J. JOHNSON.

ATTENTION!

IS called to the fact, that there are MANY who OWE me, and some of them seem to think it unnecessary to pay their Notes or Accounts: To those and ALL others I beg leave to say that pay-day has arrived—or ought to have ere this. Please call.

THO. J. JOHNSON.

June 13, 1857. 16-6w

Fire Insurance.

THE ÆTNA Insurance Company of Hartford, having paid the tax imposed by the Revenue Law of the late Legislature, will continue its Agency in Fayetteville, under the management of the undersigned, who is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation about 30 years. Its capital is **$500,000.** The Hon. Thos. K. Brace was its first President, and he still holds that office; and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all time, sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.

Worth & Utley,

Forwarding and General Commission

MERCHANTS,

Fayetteville, N. C.

(72tf)

J. A. WORTH. JOS. UTLEY.

W. P. ELLIOTT,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C

Agent for Lutterloh & Co.'s Steamboat Line

Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care. 50 tf

Oct. 21, 1856.

JOHN P. SAMPSON,

Commission and Forwarding Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Will give particular attention to the sale of Naval Stores, Cotton, &c 85-tf

Feb'y 25, 1856.

W. H. TURLINGTON,

Commission Merchant, No. 42 North Water St.,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILL give his prompt personal attention to the sale or shipment of all Consignments of Naval Stores or other Country Produce. tf

Nov. 8, 1856.

JAMES C. SMITH. MILES COSTIN

JAS. C. SMITH & Co.,

Factors, Commission and Forwarding

MERCHANTS.

NO. 2 SOUTH WATER STREET, UP STAIRS.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Oct. 21, 1856. 50-Y

J. C. POE,

DEALER IN

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES,

AND READY-MADE CLOTHING.

Particular attention paid to Ladies' Dress Goods and Trimmings.

Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C.

May 26, 1855. 4-tf

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM.

COMMISSION

AND

FORWARDING MERCHANT,

Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Produce to be shipped to other ports or sold in this market. 67

Feb. 12, 1855.

J. S. BANKS,

Commission Merchant,

Wilmington, N. C.

Jan'y 1, 1856. 66-tf

T. C. & B. G. WORTH,

Commission & Forwarding Merchants,

BROWN'S BUILDING, WATER STREET,

Wilmington, N. C.

Usual advances made on consignments.

Jan'y 17, 1855. 63-tf

THO. C. FULLER,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

OFFICE at Eccles's Bridge, recently occupied by James Banks, Esq., Fayetteville, N. C. 70tf

t5n'y 1, 1857.

JOSEPH BAKER, Jr.,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS taken an office next door to Wm. B. Wright's Law office on Green Street. He will attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Bladen, Robeson and Sampson. 79-tf

March 23, 1853.

W. A. HUSKE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

AND

CLERK AND MASTER IN EQUITY.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

May be found at the Equity Office, in the Court House. 38-tf

Sept. 22, 1855.

LOVERD ELDRIDGE,

Attorney at Law,

WILL attend the Courts of Johnston and Sampson Counties. 96-tf

Smithfield, April 15, 1856.

"LAW COPARTNERSHIP."

WE, the undersigned, have this day formed a Law Copartnership, and will practice in the Courts of the following counties of this State: Chatham, Cumberland, Moore, Harnett, and the Supreme Court.

J. H. HAUGHTON.
JNO. MANNING.

Pittsborough, N. C., Jan'y 1, 1856. 72tf

Dr. K. A. BLACK.

OFFICE Front Rooms, over Dr. S. J. Hinsdale's Chemist and Drug Store. 76-tf

Feb'y 7, 1856.

BOOKBINDING

OF all kinds, is executed in the best manner. Old common Prayers, Bibles, and others, rebound in the same style they were before. This will save the repurchase of new books. Librarians connected with colleges, and other societies, and also gentlemen residing at a distance, will find it a matter of economy to get their books bound here, as a deduction of prices will be made upon large orders: Pack them and send them with particular directions to this establishment; and when finished, they will be carefully repacked and returned without delay.

I have the best stock of materials; and workmanship will compare with any either at the North or South.

Apply for a list of Binding prices before going elsewhere. The undersigned respectfully solicits a share of patronage.

THOS. H. TILLINGHAST,
Anderson Street.

Nov. 5, 1856. 54-Y

Recollections of a Life Time, or Men

and Things I have seen, by S. G. Goodrich, Author of Peter Parley's Tales; Paul Fane, by N. P. Willis; Letters of Lady Montagu. Edited by Mrs. S. J. Hale; The Humors of Falconbridge, illustrated; The Adventures of Gerard, the Lion Hunter.

Also, further supplies of the Lion of Flanders; The Curse of the Village; Ernest Linwood; The Rival Beauties; The Wife's Trials; The Torch Light; Romance of the Harem; The Old Vicarage; Mrs. Lee Hentz's Novels, 50 cts. a vol., &c. The Miscellaneous Works of Edgar A. Poe; Irving's Life of Washington; Bancroft's U. S.; Hume and Macaulay's Histories of England; Scott's Infantry Tactics, &c. &c.

Dec'r 11, 1856. E. J. HALE & SON.

CANTWELL'S N. C. JUSTICE.

Swaim's Justice Revised, and adapted to the New Revised Code.

THIS work, invaluable to Magistrates, Officers, and all who have occasion to know the Law, and to use the Forms under it, is very much enlarged. Price $3 50. For sale by

E. J. HALE & SON.

August 1856.

FOR SALE.

A DAMANTINE and TALLOW CANDLES; fine and common TOBACCO; and almost anything in the Grocery line. Cheap as the cheapest!

G. W. I. GOLDSTON.

Jan'y 27, 1857. 77-

MEDICAL BOOKS.

MEIGS on Diseases of Children;
" " Woman and her Diseases;
" " Childbed Fevers;
" " Obstetrics;
Dunglison's Human Physiology;
" Medical Dictionary;
" Practice of Medicine;
" Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
Pereira's do. do.
Churchill on Children, by Keating;
" " Diseases of Women, by Condie;
" " Midwifery do.
Chitty's Medical Jurisprudence;
Taylor's do. do. by Hartshorne;
" on Poisons;
Dewees on Children;
" Females;
Miller's Surgery, by Sargent;
Neill on the Arteries, Nerves, and Lymphatics;
Regnault's Elements of Chemistry;
U. S. Dispensatory, by Wood and Bache;
Watson's Practice;
Bartlett's Treatise on Fever;
Williams and Clymer on the Respiratory Organs;
Eberle's Therapeutics;
Ellis's Medical Formulary, by Thomas;
Solly on the Human Brain;
Burrows on the Cerebral Circulation;
Gerhard on the Chest;
Fowne's Chemistry for Students;
Murphy's Review of Chemistry for Studeuts;
Wilson's Human Anatomy, by Goddard;
Bartlett on the Certainty of Medicine;
McClellan's Surgery;
Hope on the Heart;
Kirke's and Paget's Physiology;
Anatomical Atlas, by Henry H. Smith;
Weber's Plates of the Muscles of the Human Body;
Gunn's Domestic Medicine;
Children, their Diseases and Management, by Dr. Shew;
Health, Disease and Remedy, by Dr. Moore;
Simon's Family Medicine;
Domestic Medicine, Surgery, &c.,
" " and Household Surgery, by Thomson and Smith;
The Preservation of Health, by Dr. Warren;
Theory and Practice of Hydropathy, by H. Francke.

E. J. HALE & SON

STANDARD LITERATURE.

THE Waverly Novels 27 vols. cloth and half calf.
Cooper's Novels;
Irving's Works, 15 vols;
Prescott's Conquest of Peru and Mexico;
" Lives of Ferdinand and Isabella;
" Life of Philip the 2d;
Benton's 30 years in the U. S. Senate, 2 vols;
The Statesman's Manual, 4 vols;
Encyclopedia Americana, 14 vols;
Lossing's Pictorial Field Book of the Revolution
Webster's Works, 6 vols;
Colton's Life and Times of Henry Clay;
Memoir of S. S. Prentiss of Miss;
Pictorial Life of Andrew Jackson;
Memoir of Wm. Wirt by Kennedy;
Life of Wise and Virginia Politics in 1855;
Garland's Life of John Randolph;
Democracy in America, by De Tocqueville;
Abbott's Life of Napoleon, 2 vols; Abbott's Histories;
Wirt's Life of Patrick Henry;
Life of Wm. Pinckney of Md.;
Bayard Taylor's India, China and Japan;
Com. Perry's Japan Expedition;
Lieber on Civil Liberty and Self Government;
The Physical Geography of the Sea, by Lieut. Maury.
Liberty and Slavery, by Bledsoe of Virginia;
Southey's Common Place Book;
Life and Corres. of Southey;
The Spectator;
Wilson's Tales of the Borders;
The Scottish Gael, or Manners, Anti-quities, and Customs of Scotland;
The Scots Worthies, by John Howie;
Lockhart's Life of Walter Scott;
Chambers's Life and Works of Robert Burns,
Hamilton's Discussions in Philosophy and Literature;
Life and Correspondence of Lord Jeffrey;
The Queens of Scotland, by Agnes Strickland;
Chambers' Miscellanies;
Proctor's History of the Crusades, illustrated;
Woodfall's Junius; Hannah More's Works;
Plutarch's Lives; Boswell's Life of Dr. Johnson;
Novels and Tales by Maria Edgeworth;
Addition, Burke and Johnson's Works;
Millman's Gibbon's Rome;
Hallam's Works; Cosmos, by Humbolt;
Men and Women of the 18th Century by Houssaye;
The Guide to Social Happiness, by Mrs. Ellis;
Family Monitor by the same Author;
Hume and Macaulay's Histories of England;
The Modern British Essayists, 7 vols.
Shakspeare, Byron, Moore, Scott, Hemans and other Poets in various styles of binding; The Boston Edition of the British Poets, &c., &c.

Oct. 29. E. J. HALE & SON.

LAW BOOKS.

THE Subscribers have on hand, and will promptly fill orders for

North Carolina Supreme Court Reports,

in sets or in single volumes. Iredell's Digest and Digested Manual. Jones's Digest. Revised Statutes of North Carolina. Wiley's New Form Book.

STORY, on Sales, Bills, Contracts, Partnership, Agency, Equity Jurisprudence, Equity Pleadings.

ARCHBOLD, on Practice, Criminal Practice and Pleading, Landlord and Tenant.

CHITTY, on Contracts, Criminal Law, Blackstone, Medical Jurisprudence.

SUGDEN, on Vendors and Property.

POWELL, on Mortgages, and Contracts.

SMITH, on Actions at Law, Master and Servant, Landlord and Tenant, Chancery Practice.

SANDERS, on Pleading and Evidence, Uses and Trusts, Reports.

RUSSELL, on Arbitration, Factors, Crimes.

HOFFMAN'S Legal Study, and Masters in Chancery.

WILLIAMS on Personal Property.

WHEATON'S Selwyn's Nisi Prius.

WHARTON, on American Law of Homicide, Medical Jurisprudence, State Trials in the United States, American Criminal Law, Law Dictionary.

Stephen on Pleading. Roper on Legacies. Dart on Vendors. Fearne on Remainders. Edwards on Bailments. Coke upon Littleton, (Hargrave and Butler's) new edition. Kent's Commentaries. Curtis's ditto. Dart's Vendors and Purchasers of Real Estate. Adams' Equity. Troubat's Law of Limited Partnership. Hughes' Equity Draughtsman. Phillips and Amos on Evidence. Gresley on Law of Evidence. Ross on Bills and Promissory Notes. Domat's Civil Law. Lewis's U. S. Criminal Law. Daniell's Chancery Practice. Roscoe's Criminal Evidence. Atherley on the Law of Marriage. Collyer on Partnership. Greenleaf on Evidence. Oliver on Conveyancing. Curtis's Conveyancer. Burrill's Law Dictionary. Cruise on Real Property. Tayler's Law Glossary. Crabb on Real Property. Reeves' Domestic Relations. Byles on Bills. Bell on Sale. Lee on Arbitration of Titles Sharswood's Professional Ethics. Barton's suit in Equity. Wills on Circumstantial Evidence. Comyn's Landlord and Tenant. Watson on Arbitration. Harison Discovery. Oliphant on Horses. Whitworth's Equity Precedents. Morris on Replevin. Gresley's Equity Evidence. Bishop on Marriage and Divorce. Mathew's Presumptive Evidence. Robertson on Sucession. Ellis on Insurance. Lewis on the Law of Perpetuity. Phillimore on Domicil. Cary on Partnership. Wilson on Uses. Fell on Guarantees. Newland on Contracts. Tamlyn's Chancery Evidence, &c.

These or other Law Books ordered will be supplied to the Professsion in any part of the State on reasonable terms.

E. J. HALE & SON.

NEW BOOKS.

HARRIET LEE'S Canterbury Tales; Love after Marriage, by Mrs. Hentz.

Also, a new supply of Standard MEDICAL WORKS; The Presbyterian Psalmodist, round and character Notes.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Fall and Winter Goods.

J. & T. Waddill,

HAY STREET,

ARE now receiving their Fall and Winter GOODS consisting of a large and well selected stock of

Groceries,	Hats and Caps,
Hardware,	Saddlery and Leather,
Cutlery,	Heavy articles in the Drug line,
Blacksmith & Turpentine Tools,	Ready-made Clothing, and
Agricultural Implements,	Staple Dry Goods.
Boots and Shoes,	

This Stock we are prepared to Job or Retail.

Fayetteville, Oct. 24, 43tf

☞ We ask the Planters and Turpentine men to examine our Kerseys, Negro Blankets, Hats and Shoes.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Books of Subscription to the capital stock of the Central Rail Road, from Beaufort Harbor via Kenansville, Clinton, Fayetteville, and West, will be opened on Thursday, the 10th day of April 1856, and remain open according to the terms of the Charter until further notice, at the following places and under direction of the following named persons, Commissioners in the Charter, viz:

In the County of Onslow, at the office of the Clerk of the County Court at Jacksonville, and at the Post Office Rich Lands. E. W. Fonville, G. J. Ward, J. H. Foy, Robert White, John A. Averitt, Jr., Owen Huggins, L. W. Humphrey.

In Carteret county, at the office of Dr. M. F. Arendell at Beaufort Dr M. F. Arendell, J. F. Bell, L. T. Oglesby.

At the store of G. W. Taylor at Carolina City,—Col. Wm. N. Dennis, H. S. Bell, Capt. Levi Oglesby, Bridge Arendell.

In Duplin county, at the office of the County Court Clerk at Kenansville,—Major Owen R. Kenan, David Reid, Isaac B. Kelly, Wm. E. Hill, Wm. J. Houston, Stephen Graham.

In Sampson county, at the office of the County Court Clerk at Clinton,—Thomas I. Faison, Dr. Thomas Bunting, Wm. McKay, Patrick Murphy, Wm. Faison, J. R. Beaman, Alfred Johnson.

In Cumberland county, at Fayetteville, at the office of A. A. McKethan,—Thomas R. Underwood, Randal McDaniel, Edward L. Winslow, John C. Blocker.

Form of subscription:

The Undersigned agree to take the number of shares of $100 each, set opposite to our names respectively, in the Central Rail Road Company; and in all respects to comply with the terms of the Charter.

Names	Residence	No. of Shares	$ Cash	Work

Subscriptions may be made payable in work, and may specify whether for grading or cross-ties; and stockholders shall in every case have preference in taking Contracts, when bids are the same or at Engineer's estimate.

As soon as one hundred thousand dollars are subscribed, the Commissioners of Onslow county are to be notified, and they are required to call a meeting of Stockholders to organize the Company.

March 15, 1856. 13tf

L. SCOTT & CO'S REPRINT OF
THE BRITISH PERIODICALS.

L. SCOTT & CO., New York, continue to publish the following leading British periodicals, viz:

THE LONDON QUARTERLY (Conservative.)
THE EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig.)
THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free Church.)
THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Liberal.)
BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE (Tory.)

These Periodicals represent the three great political parties of Great Britain—Whig, Tory, and Radical,—but politics form only one feature of their character. As Organs of the most profound writers on Science, Literature, Morality, and Religion, they stand, as they ever have stood, unrivalled in the world of letters, being indispensable to the scholar and professional man, while to the intelligent reader of every class they furnish a more correct and satisfactory record of the current literature of the day, throughout the world, than can be possibly obtained from any other source.

EARLY COPIES.

The receipt of advance sheets from the British publishers gives additional value to these Reprints, inasmuch as they can now be placed in the hands of subscribers about as soon as the original editions.

TERMS.

For any one of the four Reviews, (Per ann.)	$3 00
For any two of the four Reviews,	5 00
For any three of the four Reviews,	7 00
For all four of the Reviews,	8 00
For Blackwood's Magazine,	3 00
For Blackwood and three Reviews,	9 00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews,	10 00

Payments to be made in all cases in advance. Money current in the State where issued will be received at par.

CLUBBING.

A discount of twenty-five per cent. from the above prices will be allowed to CLUBS ordering four or more copies of any one or more of the above works. Thus: Four copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent to one address for $9; four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for $30; and so on.

POSTAGE.

In all the principal Cities and Towns, these works will be delivered, FREE OF POSTAGE. When sent by mail, the Postage to any part of the United States will be but TWENTY-FOUR CENTS a year for "Blackwoods," and but FOURTEEN CENTS a year for each of the Reviews.

N. B. The price in Great Britain of the five Periodicals above-named is about $31 per annum.

Remittances for any of the above publications should always be addressed, post-paid, to the Publishers,

LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,
No. 54 Gold-street, New York.

BOOK BINDERY.

R. W. HARDIE has resumed the Book Binding Business, over the Tailor Shop of Clark & Woodward, where he will receive and execute binding in any style desired. 27-tf

August 1.

$500 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, about the middle of June last, a negro man by the name of SIMON. The said negro is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, of a dark complexion, and has a young appearance; is upwards of thirty years of age; weighing 140 or 150 lbs. Said negro is very cunning and artful, and may attempt to pass himself as a free negro. According to the best information I can get I am led to believe said negro is lurking in Richmond Co., and on Big Rockfish in Robeson.

I will give twenty-five dollars for the apprehension of the said boy in any Jail in the State; I will give one hundred dollars reward for proof sufficient to convict any person in a Court of Justice for harboring said negro; or five hundred dollars for proof to convict any person of decoying him off. Any information concerning said negro will be thankfully received.

JOHN FAIRLEY.

Montpelier P. O., Richmond Co., N. C. 70*tf

☞ We are requested to announce MARTIN V. TERRY, as a Candidate for the office of Clerk of the County Court of Richmond, at the ensuing election in August next. 93*te

March 17.

TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to us by R. A. Adams, on the 27th of May 1857, and duly recorded in the Register's Office of Johnston County, we offer for sale, One Turpentine Distillery and Fixtures, with a lease on two Lots of Land containing four acres until 10th of March 1860, with a Store House, Dwelling House, and Out Houses. It will be sold on 21st July next, if not privately sold before. Sale to be on the premises, near Johnson's Cross Roads, in Johnston County, N. C., on the Fayetteville and Smithfield Road. Terms made known on the day.

N. B. The property can be shown by calling on R. A. Adams or Joel Lee.

NOTICE!

ALL persons indebted to R. A. Adams, Guardian for Ransom B. and Louisa Reaves, will find their notes with Joel Lee, one of the Trustees, Lawyer Eldridge or Lawyer Rogers, for collection, as the business must be closed as soon as possible.

JOEL LEE,
One of R. A. Adams's trustees.

J 17, 1857. 20*4t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CHATHAM COUNTY

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1857.

Calvin Williams vs. James Lewis and wife Patsey.
Caveat of Will.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Elizabeth Hargis's heirs, parties to this suit, are non-residents of this State, It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks successively, for the heirs oft he said Elizabeth Hargis to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Chatham, at the Court House in Pittsborough, on the 2d Monday in August next, then and there to see the proceedings in the above case, or the same will be heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, W. P. Taylor, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, on the 2d Monday in May, A. D. 1857, and in the 81st year of American Independence.

W. P. TAYLOR, C. C. C.

22-*6w]

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

MONTGOMERY COUNTY

In Equity, Spring Term 1857

Isaac Keerans and wife Mary, Nancy Hopkins, Hopkins, Nelson Hopkins, Barney H. Hopkins, mira Hopkins, Madison F. Hopkins, Ann Eliza kins, Nelson Harris and Eli Russell, Steed, Elisha Smart and wife Tabitha, Steed, Sion P. Steed, Pernell Skeen and wife line, Sam'l Kendall and wife Martha, Wiley and wife Nancy, Thomas L. Steed, Frederick and Nelson Steed.

Petition to Sell Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this Court all the above named Defendants, except Steed, are not inhabitants of this by the Court that publication be made in ville Observer, published in Fayetteville, that the said non-resident Defendants be at the next Term of the Court of Equity for the County of Montgomery at the Court Troy, on the last Monday in August next, and there to plead, answer or demur, to the or it will be heard ex parte and taken pro

Witness, Edmund J. Gaines, Clerk and our said Court of Equity, at Office, the last in Feb'y 1857, and 81st of America

E. J. GAINES, C.

16*6]

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

MONTGOMERY COUNTY

In Equity, Spring Term 1857

Seth F. Steed, Elisha Smart and wife Tabitha A. Steed, Isaac Keerans and wife Mary, Steed, Pernell Skeen and wife Adaline, Henry Hopkins, Nelson Hopkins, Barney H. kins, Elmira Hopkins, Madison F. Hopkins, Ann Eliza Hopkins, Nancy Hopkins, Frederick Steed, Thomas L. Steed, and Salome Keerans wife Martha.

Bill for Injunction.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court all the above named defendants, except Steed, are not inhabitants of this State, It is by the Court that publication be made in the ville Observer, published in Fayetteville, that the said non-resident defendants be at the next Term of the Court of Equity to the County of Montgomery, at the Court Troy, on the last Monday in August next, and there plead, answer or demur to this will be taken pro confesso and heard ex them.

Witness, Edmund J. Gaines, Clerk and said Court of Equity, at Office, the last February 1857, and 81st year of American dence.

E. J. GAINES, C.

NORTH CAROLINA,

COLUMBUS COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions

Robert Chesnutt and wife vs. Rhoda Mears, Enzor and wife Mary, Alfred Mears, Drury and James Mears.

Petition for Partition.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court James Mears, one of the defendants in this not a resident of this State, It is therefore the Court that publication be made for six weeks the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Mears to appear at the Court House in Whiteville the second Monday of August next, to answer tect to said petition, or the prayer of the petition be granted. Witness, William M. Baldwin Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the second Monday May, A. D. 1857.

W. M. BALDWIN, C. C. C.

18*6t

RED SPRINGS.

THE proprietor of the above named Springs is prepared to accommodate Boarders, either the month or day, on very reasonable terms.

The waters of the Red Springs have proved beneficial in cases of protracted Diarrhœa, Liver plaint and Dyspepsia. They are situated in the healthy section of Robeson County, and offer inducements to persons wishing to improve their or spirits. No pains will be spared to make Visto the Springs feel themselves PERFECTLY at home.

HECTOR McNEILL.

June 15, 1857. 18*3m

4000 Acres Land for Sale

ALL the Land belonging to the Estate of Morison, dec'd, is now for sale. Said Land lying in the Counties of Montgomery and Richmond and any person wishing to purchase any of said Land can have an opportunity any time within three months by calling on the subscriber at Capt. Joseph Blues Richmond County. A part of said Land is lying or near the line of the S. C. & Coal Fields R. R. The subscriber will take pleasure in showing said Land to any person wishing information respecting them.

D. P. RAINWATERS.

June 16, 1857. 20*3m

Carolinian 3 months.

SOUTH LOWELL MALE ACADEMY,

ORANGE COUNTY, N. C.

THE FALL SESSION will commence on 9th July 1857. The Principal, JOSEPH H. SPEED, A. M. is an Honor-Graduate of Hampden Sidney College, Va